

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 55-61 (12-5). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (12-4). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 54-58 (12-4). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 52-61 (11-5). CHANNEL: Moderate. Rain. Temp. 51-56 (10-5). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-80 (12-30). Yesterday's temp. 57-68 (31-14).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	..... 8 5	Lebanon	..... 10 P.
Belgium	..... 14 B.F.	Luxembourg	..... 14 P.
Denmark	..... 2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	..... 1.30 P.
France	..... 11 P.	Netherlands	..... 1 P.
Germany	..... 1.20 P.M.	Nigeria	..... 1 P.
Greece	..... 1.80 P.	Norway	..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Great Britain	..... 10 P.	Portugal	..... 8 Esc.
India	..... 10 P.	Spain	..... 18 Ptas.
Iran	..... 10 P.	Sweden	..... 1.75 S.Kr.
Italy	..... 20 Lira	Switzerland	..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Japan	..... 100 Yen	Turkey	..... 7.25 Lira
South Korea	..... 100 W.	U.S. Military	..... 50.00
Soviet Union	..... 1.21 R.	Yugoslavia	..... 5 D.

No. 28,079

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1973

Established 1887

Nixon Planning A New 'Charter' With Europeans

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Henry A. Kissinger said today President Nixon seeks to build a new Atlantic Charter with America's European allies this year based on an easing of economic frictions and on the continued presence of U.S. forces in Europe.

The President's chief foreign policy adviser outlined a blueprint for a revitalized Atlantic Alliance in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the administration's first major policy statement in what Mr. Kissinger called "the year of Europe."

Parades Held in Belfast by Protestants

Only Two Shootings Reported in Capital

BELFAST, April 23 (UPI)—

Protestants marched peacefully through downtown Belfast today demonstrating their loyalty to Britain in traditional Easter Monday parades. Hundreds of Protestants, led by pipe-and-drum bands, joined a march, organized by the Orange Order.

As the parades passed, troops in armored cars blocked off streets leading to Catholic neighborhoods but offered no other restrictions.

In Crumlin Road Jail, police registered the unexplained arrival of an unidentified prisoner. He said that there were no marks on his body when he was taken from the man last night and that the cause of death was unknown.

Gunmen's Holiday

The Orangemen paraded as Irish nationalists' gunmen and others apparently decided to observe a holiday. In an army spokesman reported by two Belfast shooting incidents and no bombs in the last hours.

In one of the frays, a soldier fatally wounded an 18-year-old boy before dawn after she allegedly pointed a pistol at his person on a road outside. In other, a sniper fired at an outcast in the Ardoyne district yesterday. He missed the target and slightly wounded a nearby civilian.

IRA Chief Appears

An army spokesman said today soldiers allowed Irish Republican Army leader David Ervine to speak at a Catholic rally in Belfast yesterday without interference to avoid unnecessary deaths.

His appearance annoyed us," he said. "But, if we had been in to arrest him, there would have been trouble and possible loss of life."

The army continued to search for Mr. O'Connell, who went underground after the rally, which was attended by thousands of thousands.

Peace in Londonderry

In Londonderry, the army reported total peace and quiet on the first day of a seven-day truce called by the IRA. Protests today hit a police officer in the head when they edged at a police car in Coalisland, County Tyrone, 45 miles west of Belfast, police said. A passing civilian was hit in the leg. The injured officer drove himself and two others away from a half of bullets, police said. Ervine underwent emergency operation and his condition was serious.

Tito Announces Plan to Upgrade Workers' Power

BELGRADE, April 23 (WP)—President Tito told a meeting of the top political leaders of Yugoslavia today that the country did not have the "faintest intention" of abandoning either nonaligned foreign policy or internal social system of workers' self-management.

Top Communist party and governmental leaders, trade union, youth and parliamentary officials and the 80-year-old president's speech in Belgrade.

President Tito announced that constitutional changes soon would be made to upgrade the political power of workers. Workers will elect delegates of their own regional assemblies, he said.

President Tito also said that a struggle against nationalism in Yugoslavia was not over and that the working class was being used against it. He blamed "ideological political blindness" and "irresponsible attitude" toward work, and he complained at the courts frequently were lenient to culprits.



MONUMENTAL CROWDS—Swarms of Easter tourists lining up to visit the Eiffel Tower yesterday. They were part of the holiday invasion that filled every hotel in and around Paris. Some had to sleep in their cars. Many stores and banks were closed from Friday through Monday; museums were closed yesterday, too.

Meets 7 American Senators

Brezhnev Urges Closer Tie to U.S.

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI)—

Seven U.S. senators met today with Leonid I. Brezhnev and said he made a strong appeal for the United States and Soviet Union to turn away from arms competition and cooperate more closely.

The Kremlin meeting with the leader of the Soviet Communist party, who is scheduled to visit Washington in June, lasted three hours and 45 minutes.

Afterward the senators, all members of the Commerce Committee, said they were encouraged about prospects for an improved U.S.-Soviet relationship, particularly in the trade field.

Mr. Brezhnev talked about how we have both built up armaments since World War II and now have the possibility of destroying each other several times over," Sen. J. Glenn Beall Jr., said. "He asked why shouldn't we now convince our peoples, despite differences of ideology that probably always will remain, to work together."

From Horse's Mouth

"That's pretty impressive stuff when you hear it from the horse's mouth."

The senators said they had detailed discussions with Mr. Brezhnev about the Jackson amendment, which would bar most-favored-nation trade treatment for the Soviet Union unless the Russians remove all restrictions on emigration.

They said Mr. Brezhnev repeated the assurances he gave President Nixon last week that a so-called education tax on emigrants with higher education, which mainly affected Jews, has been suspended. But the senators declined to say more, pending a report to President Nixon after their return to Washington.

The Senate minority whip, Robert Griffin of Michigan, said he hoped "in light of these developments" that the Jackson amendment would not be offered on the floor of the Senate.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., leader of the group, said he got the impression Mr. Brezhnev is "prepared to go practically an unlimited route" in developing trade with the United States.

He said Mr. Brezhnev and other Soviet officials made it clear that they are interested in long-term deals—30 to 40 years in some cases—in exchanging Soviet raw materials and energy resources for American technology and equipment.

Sen. Hartke said the Russians emphasized that they will have a long-term need for American grain.

"It was obvious from Mr. Brezhnev's tone and his enthusiasm that he is trying to improve relations with the United States," Sen. Hartke said. "I think he has a strong personal liking for Nixon. They have a relationship that is very good."

The senators said that they discussed Mr. Brezhnev's trip to the United States and that he is looking forward to it. They said it is too early to discuss firm dates for the trip.

Indirect Annexation Ruled Out

Israeli Occupation Is Termed

Only Temporary by Meir Aide

JERUSALEM, April 23 (Reuters)—Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said today that the Israeli military occupation of areas seized in the 1967 six-day war was only temporary.

But he said that any peace settlement with the Arabs would have to include some changes in the frontiers which existed before the war.

"I say very clearly," he said in a radio interview, "that our stay there is of a temporary nature."

Mr. Sapir reiterated Israeli policy that peace negotiations with the Arabs should start without prior conditions, although he considered a united city of Jerusalem as a point on which Israel would insist.

The finance minister, who belongs to the camp of "doves" within the leadership of Premier Golda Meir's Labor party, emphasized Israel's need to remain militarily and economically strong, even after a peace agreement.

"Without many Phantoms and many Skyhawks, a peace treaty would merely be a piece of paper," he said.

Opposes Dayan Ideas

Mr. Sapir opposed ideas advanced by his Labor colleague in the cabinet, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, for economic integration of Israel and the occupied territories.

"I firmly oppose indirect annexation," he said. "When peace comes, I am sure there will be close cooperation between us and Lebanon or Jordan."

He said he thought the sole consideration in any discussion on the return of territories should be the security of Israel and not historical, religious or emotional ties.

Mr. Sapir said the present Jewish population of Israel of 2.7 million, with an annual average immigration rate of 50,000 a year, will have increased to just over 5 million in 35 years. If the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Sinai areas were incorporated within Israel, the 480,000 Arabs in Israel and the 1.2 million in the occupied territories would rise to between 4 and 4.5 million within a quarter of a century.

"For every 55 Jews in Israel, there would be 45 Arabs. What sort of Israel would that be?" he asked.

Mr. Sapir pointed out that the large Arab minority under those circumstances would inevitably feel a dual loyalty and close kinship with the more than 100 million Arabs in the Middle East.

"It would be an explosive situation, even if they were formally Israeli citizens," he said.

No Freedom for Yahya

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 23 (AP)—The detention of Pakistan's former president, retired Gen. Yahya Khan, has been extended, it was reported yesterday. Yahya Khan completed a year in detention Saturday.

Nixon Reportedly Got Warning in December Of Aides' Bugging Role

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP).

As early as last December, President Nixon was warned by members of his staff that presidential aides were deeply involved in the Watergate bugging and a subsequent cover-up, according to highly reliable sources in the executive branch.

On several occasions between last winter and early spring, the President was told that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and White House counsel John W. Dean 3d probably were deeply involved in both the illegal electronic surveillance and the cover-up, the sources reported.

On each occasion, the President said that he was anxious to learn the truth but maintained that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean had denied any involvement in the Watergate affair, the sources said. "Give me some evidence," one quoted the President as saying.

The President did not make a public statement on the possible involvement of his aides until last Tuesday, at least four months after the reported warning. In the week before last, Watergate prosecutors had informed Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen that they were on the verge of indicting several Nixon administration officials, according to several sources.

They said the prosecutors insisted that Mr. Nixon be told of the impending indictments and that he be asked to order his staff to cooperate in the investigation of last June's bugging of Democratic offices in the Watergate building.

No White House Comment

Gen. L. Warren, deputy presidential press secretary, said last night that the White House would make no comment on the statements by The Washington Post's sources.

The sources, men long considered deeply loyal to the President, said that in January White House special counsel Charles Colson and two other presidential assistants told Mr. Nixon that persons in his administration were obstructing justice and that action should be taken.

On three occasions, the sources said, Mr. Colson recommended to the President that he "get rid of" some people. An associate of Mr. Colson gave The Washington Post an almost identical account yesterday.

Reached for comment yesterday, Mr. Colson denied that he had given the President such a warning. He added that he would not discuss private communications between himself and the President with anyone—including the press, the federal grand jury investigating the Watergate affair or the Senate's special investigating committee.

Colson issued his denial for two purposes: to avoid any acknowledgment that the President was forewarned of his aides' involvement in the bugging and cover-up, and for fear that Mr. Dean might "retaliate" by implicating Mr. Colson before the grand jury.

Mr. Colson has denied any involvement in the Watergate bugging and last week supplied the prosecution with the case with documentary evidence of a White



Charles W. Colson

House cover-up in the case. One independent source described the evidence as "self-serving" but said that, nonetheless, it is convincing in its allegations that others participated in a cover-up. The sources said that Mr. Colson had gone so far as to tell associates that the President has been "betrayed" by some of his aides.

General Agreement

There was general agreement this weekend among the sources that the President had been

urged for months to take action on the Watergate affair.

One source said that John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief domestic adviser, was a leading force in urging Mr. Nixon to intensify efforts to clear up the Watergate case. Another source, however, said that Mr. Ehrlichman had played no such role until late last month.

It is known that at least one attorney for the President's reelection committee visited Mr. Ehrlichman early this month to warn him that the Watergate case was about to explode.

Mr. Ehrlichman could not be reached for comment yesterday. Senate sources told the Associated Press today that investigators have evidence of an elaborate White House effort to cover up high-level involvement in the Watergate affair, with indications that Mr. Ehrlichman and chief presidential aide H. R. Haldeman were among the participants.

The Senate sources said there is no question that President Nixon was aware of a cover-up effort, perhaps as early as a few days after the Watergate break-in last June 17.

The sources said that one phase of the cover-up included "attempts to pressure other officials in the government to go along"—including ranking mem-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Shaking Whole Administration

White House Factions Said To Be Warring on Watergate

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT)—Experts on the White House now discern in the new outburst of recriminations on the Watergate affair, a clear pattern of factional strife that threatens the top command of the executive branch.

"The Haldeman-Ehrlichman side of the White House is in open warfare with the Mitchell-Dean side," said a senior adviser to President Nixon during the weekend. "It is a brutal battle."

Some of the angry principals openly admit a spirit of "every man for himself." Yet observers also see a rallying of allies along two main lines of power and loyalty within Mr. Nixon's top staff.

One part of the executive structure, as presidential confidants

now describe it, was recruited, led and protected by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. The other side looked to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman as its captain, and to his deputy, John D. Ehrlichman, a presidential counselor.

After more than five years of cordial rivalry, the two groups are in a struggle that some White House insiders say could bring down both factions.

White House Scorecard

A scorecard lineup of the two Nixon groups, as compiled by ranking officials and former officials, sheds considerable light on last week's charges and countercharges.

Last week, a Haldeman man, Job Shantz Magruder, told federal prosecutors that Mr. Mitchell and John W. Dean 3d, a young Mitchell protégé, had been in on the original planning to bug the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate complex during the presidential campaign last year.

Mr. Magruder, 38, a Californian and a marketing man, like many in the Haldeman faction, first served the Nixon administration as deputy to Herbert G. Klein, director of communications for the executive branch and a longtime friend of the President.

During the summer of 1971, after Mr. Mitchell appointed one of his own young lieutenants, Harry S. Flemming, to organize a Nixon re-election committee, Mr. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Cambodia Edging Toward a Junta Council

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, April 23 (WT).

The Cambodian government appeared to be moving today toward satisfying the conditions stipulated by opposition leaders for joining President Lon Nol in collective leadership of the nation.

At the same time, the opposition leaders themselves continued to express doubt that this step was at hand.

According to diplomatic sources, Marshal Lon Nol has agreed in principle to share his presidential authority with other political leaders in what would amount to a four-member junta.

Besides Marshal Lon Nol, members of the proposed "High Political Council" would probably include Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, a former political counselor of the president and head of the opposition Republican party; in Tan, a retired brigadier general who opposed Marshal Lon Nol in the presidential election last June, and Chheng Heng, who served as head of state from the time of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ouster in 1970 until March 10, 1972.

But today, Mr. in Tan and a principal aide to Gen. Sirik Matak both expressed doubt that

agreement was near on formation of a junta.

"I have received no word at all from President Lon Nol about

our conditions for joining the government since last Wednesday," Mr. in Tan said. "At that time, I understood that I would have word from him within 24 hours. This is not a good sign."

The aide to Gen. Sirik Matak said many problems remained to be resolved and that he was not as optimistic about forming a collective leadership as he had been.

Nevertheless, Marshal Lon Nol

Washington says North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and Cambodian guerrillas, Page 2.

Vietnam fighting at lowest point since truce began, Page 2.

has so far agreed to several important conditions. One was that the ruling council consist of only four members instead of the 11 he had at first proposed. Another was that the two-chamber National Assembly be temporarily set aside so as not to interfere with the work and authority of the governing council.

Today, in closed session, the one-party assembly in effect voted to approve creation of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



U.S. Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind. (left), talking to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Gunman Murders 6, Wounds 10 In One-Hour Rampage in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (UPI).—A 25-year-old gunman went on an hour-long rampage yesterday, leaving a trail of dead and wounded throughout the city before he was shot and captured.

Police said six persons were killed and 10 wounded. A security guard, who tried to halt the fleeing gunman, was critically wounded, police said. They said he might have been hit by police bullets.

The identified the gunman as William R. Bonner, an unemployed gas station attendant, and said the rampage apparently began after he had an argument with a woman. After capture, he was taken to a prison ward at a medical center for treatment of gunshot wounds, police said. He was charged with murder.

Officers said Bonner got in an argument with Otha Levitt, 53, at his home, went outside and wounded two teen-agers. He then allegedly went back inside and fatally shot Mrs. Levitt.

Police said that in the next hour Bonner held up two liquor stores and two gas stations, killing and wounding clerks and customers.

Among the slain were Smithy Sneed, 58; Allene Wells, 13, who was shot in the back; and Raleigh Henderson, 33.

Dianne Andrea, 22, and Jovite Thompson, 57, were killed when Bonner forced his way into their homes either between or after the robberies, police said.

During a brief chase, Bonner's car hit another, which had stopped at a traffic light, and he allegedly commandeered the car driven by Mary Felton, 45, of Inglewood. Her 10 and 12-year-old daughters were also in the car.

Versell Bennett, a security guard who witnessed the incident, pursued the car and leaped out of it, waving in front of it.

Mr. Bennett got out of his car and started shooting at Bonner, who was in the back seat, police said. The guard was shot twice in the head, perhaps hit in the cross fire from police arriving at the scene.

Mrs. Felton suffered slight wounds in the shoulder. She was treated at a nearby hospital and released.

A preliminary investigation indicated the shootings may have been a planned sequence—something he thought out or, at any rate, did in a kind of order of priorities, Sheriff's Lt. Charles Elliott said.

"At any rate, we believe he knew all or most of the people he killed," Lt. Elliott said.

Police said that Bonner had been fired from the two gas stations in each of which he killed a person. They said that Miss Andrea was his fiancée and that the gunman used a 30-gauge shotgun and a pistol in the slayings.

Man Held in 2 Slayings
MERCED, Calif., April 23 (AP).—A gunman has been captured

by police at the end of a 400-mile three-day chase which included six abductions, two rapes and two fatal shootings, authorities say.

The events began with the kidnapping and rape of a 19-year-old woman in South Lake Tahoe, Calif., on Friday and ended yesterday when police shot and wounded John P. Bunyard, 27, of San Francisco on the outskirts of Merced, authorities said.

Bunyard was reported in fair condition yesterday, with gunshot wounds in his arms and abdomen.

The Merced County Sheriff's Office said Bunyard was booked for investigation of murder in the shooting of two elderly women whose bodies were found in motel rooms in Mariposa, 30 miles northeast of here.

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William Ray Bonner

possibly with other felony charges.

In San Francisco, police said Bunyard was positively "linked" in the Nob Hill area in recent months, including the stabbing of a Japanese student.

Offensive Strategy Seen

Russia Moving Younger Men Into Leading Military Posts

By Drew Middleto

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, motivated by a need for rejuvenation, has made major changes in its military high command in the last 18 months, according to military and civilian analysts.

Senior generals have been replaced by younger men. One-star generals and colonels with technological experience have moved into areas previously dominated by veterans of World War II. A naval officer has been appointed to the general staff, although the Soviet Air Force still lacks a representative there.

One deduction drawn by two civilian analysts from the record and personalities of the new men is that a shift toward a more offensive strategy may be expected from the changes.

The analysts are Alexander O. Gebhardt and William Schneider Jr., of the Hudson Institute at Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., a private research organization that does most of its work for the government.

Analysis at the Pentagon disagree that the command changes indicate new emphasis on the offensive. In their view, the Soviet armed forces embraced an offensive strategy as early as 1956.

The basic change since then has been the strategy of nuclear warfare. This has involved the replacement of mass operations, so successful in the late stages of World War II, by small-unit tactics.

New weapons, missions and organizations have been fitted into the offensive strategy. The new Soviet Navy, for example, has been designed and armed to fight well away from the nation's coastal waters with the mission of finding and destroying U.S. surface and subsurface forces. The seven airborne divisions, each with 7,500 men, concentrate during maneuvers on seizing airfields and river crossings.

Three deaths provided the opportunity for rejuvenation of the high command which, in 1971, had an average age of 66 for its top 15 officers. The passing of

At the same time, the composition of the general staff under Gen. Kulikov was changed to include generals with technological background.

The most important appointment, analysts believe, was that of Gen. Nikolai V. Ogarkov as first deputy chief of staff. He was a member of the Soviet delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and is now believed to be in charge of military research and development.

Until last year, the general staff was the preserve of ground-force generals. The first break was the appointment of Adm. S.M. Lobov as assistant chief of the general staff.

Gen. Lobov is an expert on nuclear submarines and, since 1964, has been commander of the northern fleet, which is based at Murmansk and includes all Soviet nuclear-missile firing submarines, with the exception of those in the Pacific.

Importance of Navy Role
His appointment, according to Mr. Gebhardt and Mr. Schneider, symbolizes the importance of the navy's role in strategic planning.

Gen. Kulikov, in addition to remaking the general staff, has replaced, transferred or retired 12 chiefs of staff of military districts since December, 1971. The Soviet Union is divided into 15 military districts, in addition to four groups of forces in Eastern Europe, four fleet commands and two autonomous naval flotillas.

Most of the new chiefs of staff are one-star generals in their early 40s, who saw little fighting in World War II but who are presumably more at home than their elders in an age of technological warfare.

Light Quake in Italy
RICCIONE, Italy, April 23 (AP).—A light earthquake tremor jolted this Adriatic Sea resort today. Authorities said no damage was reported.

Jews Throng Wailing Wall In Jerusalem

Crowds Observe End Of Passover Week

JERUSALEM, April 23 (UPI).—Under sunny skies, thousands of Israelis thronged today to the old walled city today to visit the Wailing Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine, on the last day of the Passover feast.

Yesterday, an almost equal number of Christian pilgrims in the old city had observed Easter Sunday with sunrise services and a pontifical mass.

The last day of Passover, a joyous eight-day period, is a national holiday. Police and troops guarded against a possible guerrilla attack.

A police spokesman said that after yesterday's celebrations, priests at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre spotted a French national, Marie-Claire Marie, 37, throwing a stone at a pillar of the shrine, believed to be the site where Jesus Christ was bound on the way to his crucifixion.

Police arrested the woman on charges of damaging a holy place, the spokesman said, and referred her for psychiatric observation.

Many orthodox Jewish men in black silk coats and fur hats pushed baby carriages in sunny Wailing Wall Plaza, which was also filled with other Israelis and tourists, before and after prayer.

Many of the 620 passengers from the liner Queen Elizabeth 2, mostly Americans, were driven in buses to the wall, where the men donned prayer caps. Dozens of black-clad Greek Orthodox women also appeared in the old city. They were made pilgrimages to celebrate their Good Friday and Easter, which come one week later in the Julian calendar.

Shops in the Jewish sector of Jerusalem remained closed in deference to the Passover holiday, but by late afternoon, bakers were heating up their ovens to produce the first leavened bread in eight days.

Religious law prohibits Jews from eating leavened grain products during Passover, and matzo, which is unleavened, is eaten.

Ararat Praises
Saudi Threat on
Oil Production

BEIRUT, April 23 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat was quoted today as saying that Saudi Arabia's threat to slow down oil supplies to the United States has "put the Arab countries on the threshold of a major collective effort" to break the Middle East deadlock.

"The warning means the Arab states have finally decided to use their vast oil resources as a means of pressure on the West and Israel," Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying.

The Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar said that it was his first public comment on the Saudi threat, which reports from Washington said was made by Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani last week.

Mr. Yamani was reported to have warned that his country would not boost its oil production to meet America's growing energy shortage unless the United States eased its support of Israel.

The Saudi government originally planned to boost production from 6 million to 10 million barrels a day during the next five years, in view of the expanding demand for oil in the United States.

Families Flee
Gas in Michigan

WILLIAMSBURG, Mich., April 23 (AP).—A fire eruption of natural gas forced 10 families in the Williamsburg area to leave their homes today.

The eruptions of potentially explosive gas began Wednesday in the tiny community in northwestern Michigan and have forced about 85 families to evacuate their homes.

State officials say the gas is part of a pocket containing several billion cubic feet, thousands of feet below the ground. It is being forced to the surface through porous limestone.

Frankfurt Vandals
Hit U.S. Consulate

FRANKFURT, April 23 (AP).—Stones and fire bombs were thrown at the American Consulate from the grounds of the adjacent botanical gardens here during the night, police reported today.

Windows were broken and a carpet singed, they said. Further damage was prevented by a soldier in the building. Total damage was estimated at about \$1,000.

A spokesman for the consulate said that he knew of no reason for the attack. The consulate often served as a target for protests and attacks by German youths during the war in Vietnam.

Gas Stations to Close
COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23 (AP).—Certified Oil Co., an independent refiner, has announced that it would close 40 of its 265 gasoline stations as a result of a gasoline shortage. About 200 employees will be laid off.



VIET CONG GIRLS—Two members of Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission sitting outside barracks at their Tan Son Nhut air base compound in Saigon yesterday. One is a secretary, the other a nurse.

Survived War Unscathed

South Vietnam Town Becomes A Post-Truce Target for Reds

By Thomas W. Lippman

TAN CHAU, South Vietnam, April 23 (UPI).—The Vietnam war was a little late hitting this prosperous trading town on the bank of the Mekong River. Tan Chau had survived the conflict unscathed until the rockets began coming in two months after the cease-fire.

Fifteen persons died in a direct hit on the fish market. Seven, including four children, were killed at a nearby elementary school where a geography lesson on the blackboard can still be seen through a jagged hole in the classroom wall. Thirty-five Cambodian refugees, who had fled into South Vietnam across the nearby border and were waiting for a boat to Phnom Penh, died when a rocket landed in their midst.

Since the third week of March, an estimated 100 civilians have been killed and perhaps 30,000 of Tan Chau's 30,000 residents have left their homes and shops. The central market is closed and the once-bustling commercial streets along the riverfront are all but deserted. It is extraordinarily quiet for a Vietnamese town, with shops shuttered and children sent to stay with relatives until the danger passes.

Not Used to It
"Tan Chau is not a military target," said Lt. Col. Ha Huu Vinh, the government's chief of police for Tan Chau District. "The people here aren't used to this. There hasn't been anything like it in more than 20 years."

Tan Chau is part of a strip of five Mekong Delta dominated by the Hoa Hao sect of Buddhism, where peace and prosperity have prevailed throughout the war, while bitter fighting went on all around. No one seems to know why the town suddenly became a target for Communist rocket fire. But geography seems to have a lot to do with it and the town's plight, which coincided with the latest Cambodian crisis, tells something about why the outcome in Cambodia is so important to South Vietnam.

Tan Chau is 100 miles west of Saigon on the west bank of the Mekong's main channel, in Chau Doc Province. It is about 10 miles downstream from the Cambodian border, but the border is closer over than it is along the winding riverbank.

Across the River
Across the river is the Hong Ngu district of Kien Phong Province. It was from the Hong Ngu, or east side, of the river that Communist troops opened fire at a convoy of ships trying to get through to Phnom Penh two weeks ago. The rockets hitting Tan Chau also are fired from northern Hong Ngu District, near the border.

According to military officials at Hong Ngu District headquarters, reachable from here only by boat, elements of three North Vietnamese divisions moved into Hong Ngu shortly after the cease-fire and seized control of the east bank of the river, which they still control.

A regiment of South Vietnam's 9th Infantry Division, brought in to handle a job that was too much for Hong Ngu's outnumbered local militia, has been trying, with limited success, to drive the North Vietnamese back over the border, preparing away with artillery in preparation for an advance on the ground.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese have been waging rocket-and-mortar attacks against Tan Chau and the district headquarters of Hong Ngu, in what local authorities believe is an attempt to intimidate the population and discourage any more convoys from trying the river.

Trace Monument
Two weeks ago, the attacks on Hong Ngu became so intense that an entry control team of the

S. Vietnam Fighting Reported At Lowest Level Since Truce

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, April 23 (UPI).—Fighting in South Vietnam during the last few days has declined to its lowest level since the cease-fire began Jan. 28. South Vietnamese and U.S. officials reported today.

Saigon military authorities reported only 66 battlefield incidents during the 24-hour period that ended at 6 a.m. today. That was the lowest number of such incidents—the South Vietnamese government calls them Communist cease-fire violations—since the cease-fire went into effect.

The previous low was reached on April 16, when the Saigon government reported 85 combat incidents. During most of the cease-fire, the number of such incidents has been averaging about 130 a day.

According to the South Vietnamese government, two of its soldiers were killed and 33 wounded during the 24-hour period, while 31 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers were killed.

No Conclusions
Despite the decline in fighting, neither South Vietnamese nor American sources were drawing any conclusive inferences about a change in the overall military picture here.

"It would be premature to interpret the low level of Communist violations in the last few days as an indication that the enemy is now settling for peace or an indication of enemy goodwill for peace," a South Vietnamese military source said.

He added that the Communists, as the result of continuing infiltration of men and equipment into South Vietnam, have the capability of "launching a large-scale offensive," and he indicated that South Vietnam expects some kind of pause in combat during the next few months.

The recent relatively low level of daily violations is not an indication to the contrary," he said.

No Trend Seen
A high American official said: "I can't see a trend on the basis of a few days. If it continues this way for a couple of weeks it might mean something."

Although fighting was generally down throughout most of South Vietnam, there was one spot of combat around the northern city of Hue and on the banks of the Mekong River near the Cambodian border, as well as isolated incidents elsewhere.

Communist forces have been shelling government positions south and west of Hue for about two weeks. Yesterday, the government reported continued shelling there and an attack on a government position six miles west of the old imperial capital. The government said the attack was repulsed and discounted the idea that the city was in any peril.

On the Mekong banks near Cambodia, government troops continue to clash sporadically with Communist forces, which reportedly hold a small but critical stretch of the river bank just inside South Vietnam.

Report on Marines
SAIGON, April 23 (AP).—Hanoi radio reported today a Japanese peace reporter's claim that approximately 1,000 U.S. Marines have left Okinawa for Da Nang, in northern South Vietnam.

It said that the Marines were sent "to participate in the war

reap, seven miles south of here, which has been fought over many times.

Despite some sharp fighting about 10 miles south of Phnom Penh and continued skirmishing and shelling around the suburb of Takman, the capital appeared to be in no danger.

The situation reportedly remained serious, however, at the encircled provincial capital of Takeo, 40 miles south of here.

Pakistani Says
Deadlock With
India Is Broken

KARACHI, April 23 (AP).—Aziz Ahmad, the minister of state for defense and foreign affairs, said today that the "deadlock between India and Pakistan has been broken and at long last dialogue between the two countries will be resumed soon."

The minister, who was closely associated with recent India-Pakistan negotiations, added: "When our Indian friends from New Delhi come here, we may not reach an agreement immediately, but I am sure we are beginning to move in the right direction."

He was commenting in a television interview on Pakistan's reply to New Delhi about the joint Indian-Bangladesh declaration on the release of Pakistani prisoners of war held in India since December, 1971.

He said "a great hurdle has been removed" toward a settlement of the POW issue in that the demand for Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh has been dropped.

"I think it is a major step forward for reconciliation and for establishing harmonious relations and the promotion of lasting peace on the subcontinent."

Ship Sinks; Crew Safe
ATHENS, April 23 (UPI).—The 3,180-ton Panamanian freighter Astrid, swept by fire and a series of explosions, sank in the north Aegean Sea today. Its crew of 31 was reported safe nearby Astipalea Island, merchant marine spokesman said.

WEATHER

ALGABY	15	60	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	45	Sunny
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Overcast
BEIRUT	20	65	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	50	Fair
BERLIN	13	54	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	12	54	Shower
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy
Cairo	25	81	Cloudy

Polls Chart Cynicism in U.S.

Public Losing Trust in Government

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—In 1964, persons representing a cross section of American voters were asked, by the Institute for Social Research, "How often can you trust the government?" About two-thirds of them thought that they could trust the government most of the time.

Last fall, the same question was asked. Less than half—45 percent—were as trusting.

As that and other measurements suggest, the Watergate scandal has developed at a time when public confidence in government already is at a low point.

Declining trust is one of the most persistent phenomena of the past decade. The pattern appears in several public-opinion polls which record increased cynicism about how the government operates, and whether it tells the truth.

Does the government waste a lot of tax money? In the 1964 survey, less than half believed that it did. Last fall, two-thirds believed it.

Do you think the government is run for the benefit of a few big interests? About a fourth thought so, nine years ago. Last fall, about half believed it.

Surprising Speed

Registering surprise at the findings, some social scientists say it is rare to find so fast a change in such a basic public attitude. Public opinion frequently swings wildly on single issues—such as abortion or gun control—but not usually on a fundamental question like whether one trusts one's government.

"A situation of widespread, basic discontent and political alienation is the existing condition in the United States today," Arthur H. Miller of Ohio State University wrote last fall in an analysis of responses to questions measuring cynicism.

"That some segment of American society believes that officials violate legal procedures in dealing with the public or in arriving at policy decisions is not surprising," he observed. "What is startling, and somewhat alarming, is the rapid degree of change in this basic attitude over a period of six years."

Until the latest Gallup poll was taken earlier this month, there had been no indication that the Watergate case was having much of an impact on public opinion. It did not figure prominently in the election campaign last fall, despite the efforts of Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, to make Watergate a major issue.

Public-opinion polls found then that the vast majority of Americans were writing off Watergate as a piece of petty politics, a kind of Katzenbach episode involving bungling burglars.

The tide apparently was turned by the assertion of Watergate conspirator James McCord that pressures had been applied to prevent him and other conspirators from disclosing more details.

The extensive media coverage of the trial and subsequent disclosures focused public attention on Watergate. More than four out of five Americans—an unusually high proportion—are now aware of the case, according to the Gallup poll.

The long-term decline in trust in government began, however, in the mid-1960s. No one has measured precisely why the disenchantment set in then, but it is usually associated with two issues—the war in Vietnam and conflicts over civil rights.

In both cases, surveys show, the government's behavior failed to satisfy people of opposite persuasions.

Some public-opinion analysts see the decline of trust in government as merely one facet of an overall disenchantment with all institutions, public and private. Recent polls show that during the late 1960s almost all institutions—medicine, the press, business—lost public support.

Polls by Louis Harris and Associates record that 41 percent of those surveyed had "a great deal of confidence" in the executive branch of government in 1966. When Mr. Harris began the surveys, but that only 27 percent expressed a great deal of confidence in it last year. Support for Congress fell from 42 to 21 percent in those six years, and less than a fifth of Americans today say that they have a great deal of confidence in the press and television, according to the Harris polls.

Hot Morning in N.Y., But a Wet Afternoon

NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuters).—The temperature in New York reached a near-record 83 degrees briefly today.

A spokesman for the National Weather Office said that it was one degree less than the April 23 record of 84 degrees in 1933.

By afternoon, however, the sun disappeared and rain fell with the temperature.



CONTROVERSIAL SITE—Watergate complex and surrounding area are shown in recent aerial photo. The Howard Johnson hotel (1) stands across from the Watergate office building (2) where the Democratic National Committee offices (arrows) were located. Behind complex is John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

White House Factions Said To Be Warring on Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

Haldeman countered by sending Mr. Magruder in to help run the early operation. By the spring of 1972, Mr. Magruder was understood to have cut off most of Mr. Fleming's influence.

Immediately after news leaked that Mr. Magruder was implicating Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean in the Watergate plot, Mr. Dean's friends put out the story that Mr. Haldeman had helped to conceal the truth about the bugging by intercepting and distorting the results of the investigation that Mr. Dean, as White House counsel, conducted for the President.

Mr. Dean, 34, had been called "Mitchell's fair-haired boy" since 1969, when he was the attorney general's trouble shooter in the Justice Department.

A presidential aide recalls the dramatic scene that marked Mr. Dean's appointment to the White House: President Nixon was on the verge of announcing that Leonard Garment, his former law partner and still a member of the White House staff, would become the chief counsel. At the last minute, the aide says, Mr. Mitchell came into the President's office to insist on Mr. Dean.

In managing White House legal business, Mr. Dean stayed in close touch with Mr. Mitchell and the Justice Department.

Balks at Scapegoat

Mr. Dean warned last week that he would not be made a "scapegoat" in the Watergate case. He drafted a statement himself and had his secretary telephone it to news outlets after Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, refused to put it out through the normal channels. Mr. Ziegler, who once worked for Mr. Haldeman in the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, has always been considered a part of Mr. Haldeman's "White House machinery."

Mr. Mitchell confirmed last week in response to Mr. Magruder's charge that he had participated in discussions about bugging the Democrats. He insisted, however, that he had repeatedly vetoed such plans, which he said were suggested by Mr. Magruder and G. Gordon Liddy, one of seven men convicted as conspirators in the case.

At a news conference Friday,

U.S. Agency Seeks Tightening of Welfare Rules

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has proposed a series of rules designed to eliminate "undesirable" welfare recipients and make it easier for states to recover overpayments.

Robert B. Carleson, HEW special welfare assistant, said the proposed federal regulations would "eventually result in savings of hundreds of millions of dollars per year."

The new rules would permit states to recover overpayments, as long as deductions from welfare checks did not cause an undue hardship on recipients. Currently, states can recover overpayments only if the recipient causes the error, is engaged in willful fraud or has enough money to repay the agency.

The rules would require welfare applicants to submit signed statements about eligibility and would allow states to verify the information through other sources without the person's consent. Present regulations allow states to accept applications by mail or phone and prohibit outside investigation without permission.

The length of time a state could study an application would be extended to 45 days from the present 30 days.

State welfare administrators have given an "overwhelmingly positive" reception to the proposed changes, but welfare rights groups "aren't going to be very happy with them," Mr. Carleson said.

Kissinger Sees Nixon Acting On Watergate

Fears an 'Orgy' Of Recrimination

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—Henry A. Kissinger said today that there was no question in his mind that President Nixon would "insist on a full disclosure" of the Watergate case.

"Then," he said, "we will have to ask ourselves whether we can afford an orgy of recrimination... Faith in the country must be maintained."

The President's foreign policy adviser made the comment in reply to written questions put to him after he addressed the annual membership meeting of the Association of Press.

He said that, when one knows the individuals involved in the Watergate, it is "difficult to avoid a sense... of the tragedy of events." Judgment is still to be passed, he said, and we can "at least ask for compassion."

Answering questions on Indochina, he said that the North Vietnamese have "systematically" and "cynically" violated all of the major points in the Vietnam peace agreement.

He said the United States has never said that it wants a particular outcome in any of the countries of Southeast Asia. As for Cambodia, Mr. Kissinger said, "we are not prescribing one particular government."

He said all the forces should participate in the negotiations in Cambodia.

U. S. Position

Mr. Kissinger declared that the United States would do everything in its power to see that the Vietnamese agreement is observed. He said the United States has not "violated" it and added that the Saigon government has given "substantial compliance" to the agreement.

"No one can seriously believe that we are looking for a pre-emptive strike to remain in Southeast Asia," he said.

He called it a "brutal fact" that the North Vietnamese have not complied with the terms of the agreement calling for withdrawal from Cambodia and Laos and not introducing troops or supplies into South Vietnam.

New Charter With Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

concern over the European Economic Community's protective policies that restrict imports of American agricultural products. And in a later apparent reference to trade policies, he said, "The Atlantic community cannot be an exclusive club. Japan must be a principal partner in our common enterprise."

Mr. Kissinger traced what he called "a truly remarkable period of East-West diplomacy," which he said had produced agreement on Berlin, the strategic-arms accord and the beginning of talks on European security and force reductions.

"Yet this very success has created its own problems," he said, referring to "an increasing uneasiness... that superpower diplomacy might sacrifice the interests of traditional allies and other friends."

He said the United States has been scrupulous in consulting its allies when their interests are affected. "Yet some of our friends in Europe," he added, "have seemed unwilling to accord America the same trust in our motives as they received from us or to grant us the same tactical flexibility that they have employed in pursuit of their own policies."

Supreme Court to Rule on Aid For Off-Reservation Indians

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).

The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether the federal government should extend Indian welfare benefits to all Indians, not just those on reservations.

The high court will hear a government appeal of a decision by the U.S. Circuit Court at San Francisco extending federal benefits to all Indians.

The decision, the government said, would double the number of Indians eligible to about 870,000, and would "substantially diminish the funds available for the benefit of reservation Indians."

In other action, the Supreme Court:

● Refused to hear an appeal by a Baltimore reporter who faces prison for refusing to answer a grand jury's questions about a news source.

● Let stand a lower court ruling that school officials may bar the wearing of the Confederate flag by students.

Was urged to overturn a lower court ruling that prevents the busing of school children across school district lines to accomplish integration.

Applied for Benefits

The Indian case will be argued sometime next fall or winter, with a decision expected before the court term ends in June, 1974. The case stemmed from an attempt by a Papago Indian couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Ruiz, to receive benefits after living away from the reservation in Ajo, N.M., for about 30 years.

A strike closed the copper mine where Ruiz worked in 1957. He sought state welfare help, which was denied because he was a striker. He also sought assistance from the federal government, but it was denied by Department of Interior regulations that limit assistance to reservation Indians and those living under Bureau of Indian Affairs authority in Oklahoma and Alaska.

The Circuit Court ruled that the Ruizes were entitled to the general assistance provided in the Snyder Act of 1921.

"The Snyder Act provides that benefits are to be available to Indians throughout the United States," the court said. "There is nothing equivocal about the phrase 'throughout the United States'; nor do we find anything in the legislative history of the act that counters its broad thrust."

The act, the government argued, is merely an authorization. "The relevant inquiry is whether Congress appropriated funds for off-reservation general assistance," U.S. Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said. Legislative history, the government continued, clear-

ly shows no intention to provide for off-reservation Indians.

The Baltimore reporter facing jail for refusing to answer a grand jury's questions about a news source is David M. Lightman. He had appealed his potentially indefinite contempt sentence to the high court on the contention that the grand jury probe was motivated by a desire to harass his newspaper, the Baltimore Evening Sun, for publishing articles critical of law enforcement in Ocean City, Md.

The justices declined, 8-1, to hear Mr. Lightman's case. Justice William O. Douglas dissented.

The denied appeal of a lower court ruling that school officials may bar the wearing of the Confederate flag by students was brought by a student at Chattanooga, Tenn., High School. He was suspended after he wore to school a jacket with a small Confederate flag on the sleeve.

The high court has not ruled yet on the appeal concerning school district boundaries. Attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Richmond, Va., School Board argued today that such boundaries have been disregarded to perpetuate segregation and, therefore, should be ignored to accomplish integration.

Police Block Indian Seizure Of Calif. Site

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 23 (AP).—Six Indians yesterday tried to take over the proposed 11-acre site for the construction of a new governor's mansion. The site reportedly includes an old Indian burial ground, a sheriff's spokesman said.

Deputies said they thwarted the Indians' early morning effort when they swooped down on the hill, oak-tree-covered site in suburban Sacramento. A neighbor had reported that he heard a gate at the site's entrance being pulled down.

"As two officers came over a hill, they observed two or three Indians, and one of the Indians fired a rifle, so the officers took cover," said Bill Miller, a spokesman for the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department.

Other units arrived at the scene and the six Indians turned themselves over to authorities without offering any resistance, Mr. Miller said.

6 Are Rooked

The Indians, five adults and a minor, were booked for investigation of charges, including assault on an officer, trespassing and malicious mischief, Mr. Miller said.

Deputies said they found a pamphlet in a truck driven by the Indians that stated that Gov. Ronald Reagan was backing construction of a mansion on the site "knowing full well... of the possibility of the existence of a sacred burial ground."

The Republican governor has said he would sign a bill, currently before the legislature, which appropriates money to fund an archaeological excavation at the site before the mansion is constructed. The excavation would help determine if there are any Indian remains on the site that should be saved.

Bolivian Cabinet Quits

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 23 (Reuters).—The Bolivian cabinet resigned today to give President Hugo Banzer freedom to put together a new team.

4,000 Evacuated In Illinois Floods

QUINCY, Ill., April 23 (UPI).—

Nearly 6,000 persons had been evacuated from or marooned in their homes in Illinois today by the flooding Mississippi River and its tributaries following a week-end of rainstorms.

An estimated 3,800 persons were evacuated from the Quincy area along the Mississippi. Three hundred moved from their homes at Rockford, more than 150 miles northeast of Quincy, where the Rock River, a tributary of the Mississippi, overran its banks during the weekend. And 300 persons were evacuated downstream from Rockford at Sterling, Rock Falls and Dixon.

About 1,500 persons in Erie, about 25 miles to the northeast, were marooned when their town was ringed with the overflow from the Rock. A Burlington Northern Railroad bridge was knocked over by the waters.

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To the Hills, Men

Earlier in this century, there was a popular saying that expressed, jocularly, panic or warning: It came, possibly, from the scripts that accompanied dioramas and other representations of the Johnstown flood: "To the hills, men, the dam has burst." That "Mayday" signal would be appropriate to the present state of the Watergate case, following President Nixon's public statement of his intention to cooperate with the investigation. Rumors and reports of new leads and potential indictments, of frightened or angry men denouncing one another, of dissensions within the Republican party, have suddenly replaced the kind of monolithic silence that lay at the heart of the Watergate mystery.

There is, however, little that is jocund about Watergate. It is not, in itself, evidence of the kind of speculative corruption that stained the administration of President Grant—where there was evident and venal corruption among high appointees of the President and, notoriously in the Credit Mobilier scandal, of Congress—or that of Warren Harding, in which important cabinet members were deeply and darkly involved.

It is, rather, an instance of the corruptions of power, and it derives special importance from the tendency of President Nixon to centralize authority not simply in the administration, which would include the cabinet, but in the special group of aides and assistants he has gathered around him in the White House.

The "kitchen cabinet" is nothing new—

the title came into use during Jackson's tenure of the presidency, well over a century ago. "Tennis-court cabinet" was the phrase applied to it in Theodore Roosevelt's day, just as the "brain trust" was in the time of his cousin Franklin. But Nixon has institutionalized this instrument and made it just that—not an informal advisory body, but a kind of super-secretariat, charged with missions as significant as those of Dr. Kissinger and as dubious as those alleged in the Watergate case.

By concentrating so much authority in such a body, responsible only to himself, the President has set up an agency which is alien in principle to the real working theory of the Constitution, which is not the separation of powers, but their cooperation. Officers of the executive approved by Congress are within that theory, just as even the most authoritative portion of the judicial branch—the Supreme Court—is appointed by the President, approved by Congress, and dependent on both, to a very large degree, for the execution of its decrees.

Moreover, the President, in bypassing this cooperation through his super-secretariat, has made himself personally responsible for its conduct. It is thus that the Watergate trail, when it enters the White House, goes directly to the Oval Room, where the buck stops. Now that the Watergate dam has burst, the lesser figures may seek to flee to the hills, but the President has nearly four more years in which to bear the burden of clearing away the wreckage. It is his flood.

Sen. Jackson's Victory

The Kremlin's assurances that it has suspended its squalid "education tax" on emigrants represents a major breakthrough, and not only for those Soviet Jews who will be the immediate beneficiaries of the new policy. The assurances, solicited by and conveyed to President Nixon, should melt support for the Jackson amendment aimed against the tax and thus should clear the way for Congress to include equal tariff treatment for the Soviet Union in the Trade Reform Act as requested by Mr. Nixon. The President promised Moscow last October to seek this benefit, known as the most favored nation status (MFN). It is an important strand in the growth of Soviet-American détente.

Suspension of the tax may not be as satisfactory as wiping it off the books, though it should be noted that in the Soviet Union wiping a law off the books is no guarantee that the practice it authorized will come to an end. The important consideration, however, is that enough people inside and outside the Soviet Union now follow emigration matters—involving not only Jews, but other Soviet citizens as well—to ensure that the suspension will be thoroughly policed. The education tax, which required emigrants to reimburse the state as much as \$25,000 for their "free" education, brought Soviet leaders heavy political losses. Having made the difficult decision to cut those losses, they surely can see their self-interest in not stily reimposing the tax. If they did reimpose it, they would not only be broadcasting their untrustworthiness. They would risk provok-

ing the U.S. government into lifting their MFN status as well.

If there is one person who can take credit for the Soviet turn, it is, of course, Sen. Henry Jackson. By mustering the Senate's opposition to the education tax, in his amendment denying Moscow MFN, he provided the essential political muscle which enabled President Nixon to induce the Russians to remove the tax. For there can be no doubt that it was only by pointing to the 76 votes organized on the House side by Congressmen Mills and Vanik that the administration's "quiet diplomacy" could work. Mr. Mills, the key man in these matters in the House, has indicated that he will now support MFN for the Soviet Union. We trust that Sen. Jackson will rest on his richly deserved laurels and follow suit.

We could observe in this connection that the Jackson amendment is one thing as a bargaining chip to play against the education tax, and quite another as a piece of prospective legislation. As written, it would not only require Moscow to lift the education tax and other financial penalties on would-be immigrants. It would require the Soviet Union and East Europe and China to permit free emigration from among all their citizens in order to qualify for MFN and other trade incentives. Desirable as all this would be, it is simply not within reach of a single piece of legislation to bring about such a sweeping transformation of all those societies. Meanwhile, détente, which has carried with it an unprecedented degree of emigration from the Soviet Union, should not be kept waiting.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mayflower 'Embassy'

One of the most delicate arrangements in modern diplomatic history has finally been consummated. U.S. State Department officials are now in residence in Peking, and their opposite numbers from the Chinese People's Republic are installed in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

Officially, the high-ranking envoys on both sides are merely performing "liaison" functions. But in his press conference two months ago, Henry Kissinger said these new offices "would cover the whole gamut of relationships." In everything but name, the United States and China have now established formal diplomatic relations and mended a break which began the day the existence of the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed in 1949. It is hard to believe that it was only two years ago—April, 1971—that Peking created a world sensation with its invitation to American table tennis players to compete in China.

But even now, after direct Sino-American diplomatic links have been created in both Peking and Washington, an intriguing mystery remains. What is the basic reason for the major position change the Chinese

made when they agreed to send permanent diplomats to the United States, which retains full formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan? After two decades of scrupulously avoiding any move which might in the slightest way seem to dignify essent to anything resembling a "two-China" policy, the Chinese have agreed to a situation in which Washington now has two sets of diplomats from what Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek both maintain is only one country.

In his February press conference, Kissinger refused to speculate on the reasons for the change in Peking's policy. But others less constrained by diplomatic obligations can only assume that Peking's fear of an attack from the Soviet Union and its desire for American help to forestall such an attack were decisive in making possible the present welcome exchange of diplomats between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Peking may well believe that, in the event of a Soviet attack, its possession of direct diplomatic links with Washington would greatly facilitate negotiations for political support and material aid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

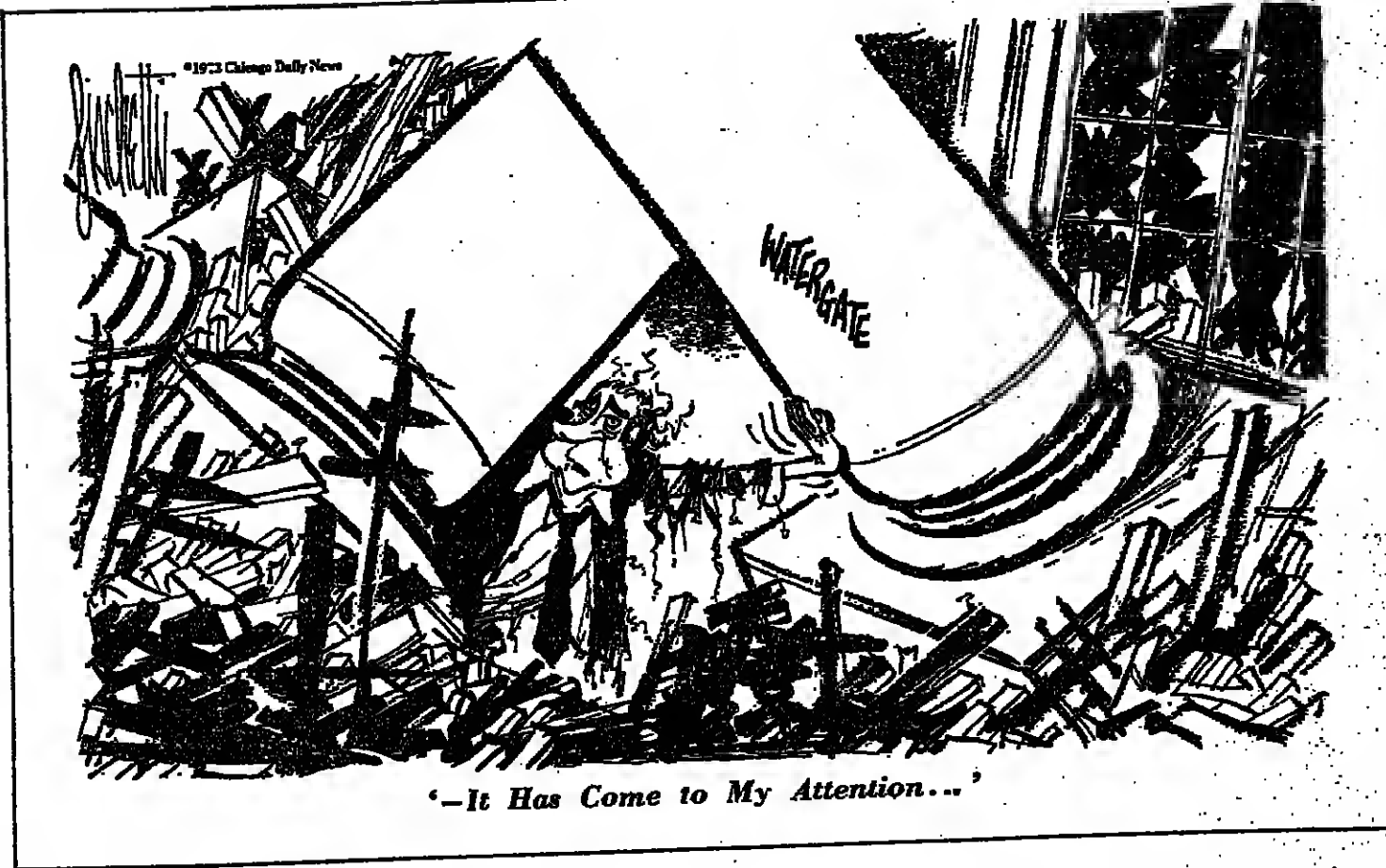
April 24, 1898

TOKYO—Much interest appears to have been excited in Japan recently by an article contributed to a leading Japanese periodical by Prince Kono, the president of the upper house of the Diet, or parliament, on the necessity for an alliance between Japan and China to resist the aggression of Western nations and their growing ascendancy in the Far East. His view is that the struggle of the future in that region will be between the yellow and white races, and not merely between nations.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1923

LONDON—The Rev. Frank Tatchell, vicar of Midhurst, has written a most original guide for tourists, which handles subjects generally used. For instance, he tells what to do when lost, what to do if a dog tries to bite you on a country road, what is the next procedure after falling overboard, and how to drive away homelessness and the blues. For the latter, this seasoned traveler suggests singing and whistling in bed and letting out piercing yells with the head wrapped in the bedclothes.



—It Has Come to My Attention...

Watergate: A Crisis of Presidential Authority

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—For the first time, Richard Nixon confronts the possibility that Watergate may become his "seventh crisis," a crisis of presidential authority.

For more than a week, newspaper headlines have announced new concessions by, and new accusations against, his closest political associates. Under unrelenting pressure, the carefully constructed facade of cool White House control has begun to crack. Staff members have exchanged private epithets and have publicly announced their unwillingness to be the "scapegoat" for others they imply are more guilty than themselves.

Last week, the President was forced to make his first formal statement on the case, announcing that a new investigation he had ordered on March 21 had produced "major developments." Sternly, he said he would withhold executive protection for those in the White House or his administration who may be indicted by the grand jury or summoned as witnesses in the Senate hearing on Watergate.

On Friday, he sought to calm his shaken cabinet, reminding them that the administration had weathered serious storms before.

Capacity to Lead

But as he rested last weekend in Florida—without the accused top staff members who normally accompany him there—the feeling was growing in the capital that the burgeoning political espionage case could bring into jeopardy the President's capacity to lead the nation and to exercise the powers of his office in the 45 months remaining of his term.

In confronting this latest crisis of his long political career, Nixon automatically turned back to past challenges to his authority as President. But, as one listener at the cabinet meeting later remarked, while the President was reminding us about his ability to recover, he was also admitting that he was back on the spot once again. Until last week, there was no evidence that the Watergate case might put the President in that position. But in a rush of events that came almost too fast for comprehension, the case came to focus on four men who have been political intimates and close governmental associates of Nixon:

- Former attorney general and campaign manager John Mitchell.
- Former secretary of commerce and chief campaign fundraiser Maurice Stans.
- White House chief of staff H.R. (Bob) Haldeman.
- And presidential counsel John Dean.

Other White House and administration figures and the President's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, went before the grand jury too.

Unless it turns out that all of them are exonerated of any involvement in financing and directing the execution and, later, the concealment of systematic political espionage—an outcome that seems increasingly unlikely in view of the charges they are making against each other—Nixon is likely to be dragged ever deeper into the case.

Already, some Democrats are calling it "Nixon's Eagleton affair." Veteran Republicans are comparing it to the Sherman Adams case.

Parallels exist to both the vice-presidential selection snafu that devastated Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign last summer, and to the forced resignation of President Eisenhower's top assistant that shattered the last Republican chief executive's second term.

But the potential damage is much greater. For Watergate's impact is falling on an activist President who is at a critical stage of an enormously ambitious effort to achieve fundamental changes in the structure of America's international relations, the terms of competition in world trade, the organization of the executive branch, the direction of domestic policy, the forces of a rampaging economy and, not least, the evolution of a political realignment that could yield a new Republican majority.

Considering what is at stake and the hopes he had for the agenda leading up to the nation's bicentennial, Mr. Nixon might well feel some bitterness at the decisions that left him vulnerable to victimization by the backfiring of a plot to "bug" the Democratic party headquarters. It's the same frustration, 1972 rival, George McGovern, must have felt when his advisers recommended of Sen. Thomas Eagleton as his running mate hewed up in his face.

Certainly, the signs of disarray in the White House and the unseemly efforts of various staff members to excuse themselves from responsibility while pointing the finger of blame at others were reminiscent of the chaotic conditions in McGovern's campaign headquarters after the disclosure of Eagleton's medical history.

Now the President, like McGovern, finds himself in the uncomfortable position of explaining why he put his trust and confidence in men whose judgments were, at best, inadequate.

But the charges in this case of high-level political espionage being plotted in the Justice Department and the White House itself are far more serious in their import than the concealment or nondiscovery of a senator's medical history.

As a case of suspected scandal in high places, Watergate offers

more parallels to the Sherman Adams case than to the Eagleton affair.

Adams was, literally, Eisenhower's right-hand man, the man of whom the President said, "I need him." When he resigned, it was because of charges that he had interceded with a federal regulatory agency on behalf of a manufacturer who had given him a vicuna coat and other gifts, the Eisenhower administration was shaken to its core.

The Adams case, along with the 1958 recession, proved devastating to Republican candidates in the mid-term election, but it did not cloud Eisenhower's personal reputation.

So great was the public trust in the integrity of the general who had commanded the Allied victory over Hitler that there were no raised eyebrows when Eisenhower said Adams was leaving with "my complete trust, confidence and respect."

Nixon's political history has been as pockmarked by controversy as Eisenhower's was smoothed by affection. Whether Nixon would enjoy Eisenhower's immunity from suspicion of complicity in the action of his close associates is at least questionable.

Already, questions of fundamental import are being raised in Washington about the effects of Watergate on Nixon's standing and authority:

- How much is preoccupation with the case interfering with top-level White House staff attention to the business of governing?
- What will Watergate do to the morale of second echelon administration officials?
- What will happen to the White House effort to reorganize the bureaucracy and make it more responsive to the President's wishes if the central command structure of the White House itself is shattered or tainted?
- How will Watergate affect the balance of power in this continuing struggle between the President and Congress for control of domestic policy?
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- What view will foreign governments take of the case and what will they judge it has done to Nixon's bargaining hand in the heavy schedule of coming trade, arms and diplomatic talks?
- None of these questions can be answered now. But the mere fact that they are being raised indicates how far this case has moved since the night last June when five men were arrested inside Democratic headquarters in what was called—remember? the "Watergate caper."
- It is not a case that confronts Richard Nixon now, but a full-blown crisis of authority.

Examining The Ordeal Of the PWs

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—A week ago, I was present while three returned prisoners of war, interrogated Ramsey Clark, the former attorney general who, you will recall—particularly if you were a POW—traveled last summer to Hanoi, and among other things subsequently gave it as his opinion that the prisoners of war were being humanely treated. After 15 minutes I had to leave, because the exchange was embarrassing.

The returned POWs were without bitterness and military habits dying hard, addressed Mr. Clark with great civility. "Sir, why did you go to North Vietnam?" "Sir, why did you think that the peace movement would help the POWs?" If they asked him on what evidence he based his conclusion that the prisoners were being humanely treated, it was after I left the room. Perhaps they retained from asking that question, having had enough in their own experiences, of audacity.

Mr. Clark, a gentleman of quiet dignity, was acutely on the defensive; and he did not even attempt to maneuver his arguments so as to get the best possible use out of them. He said simply, in accents almost childlike in their implicit supplication, that everything he did in the cause of peace, which he sought to serve, was for the sake of the thought of Jane Fonda's statement that POWs who charged that they had been tortured were war criminals and hypocrites. Mr. Clark said he was unaware that Miss Fonda had said any such thing.

A Tricky Point

However, Ramsey Clark has not made the defensive point that, after all, the captured Americans had been killing North Vietnamese with their bombs, as well as their bullets. He was not alone. Others of course have made this point. Still others have sought to distract attention from the treatment of the POWs by focusing attention on the torture of Vietnamese political prisoners by the government of President Thieu. Why—then—should we expect that American prisoners will be treated better in Vietnam than prisoners from their own country? Concerning this tricky point, and points related to it,

Produced Bombers

Author Asserts Nazi Leaders, ITT Maintained Close Links

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WFP).—Government records in the National Archives show that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. maintained close ties with the leaders of Nazi Germany from the start of the Hitler regime in 1933 until the Allied victory in 1945, the author of a forthcoming book says.

ITT "carefully arranged to become German," "deliberately invested in the German war effort," and produced Pocke-Wulf bombers that "were to wreak havoc on Allied convoys," Anthony Sampson says in an article in the current issue of New York magazine.

Yet, he says, ITT later presented itself "as a victim of World War II" and, in 1967, "actually managed to obtain \$27 million in compensation from the American government for war damages to its factories in Germany."

The sum included \$5 million for damage to Pocke-Wulf plants "on the basis that they were American property bombed by Allied bombers," Mr. Sampson says.

Had the Nazis won, "ITT in Germany would have appeared impeccably Nazi; as they lost, it re-emerged as impeccably American," Mr. Sampson says.

ITT, the ninth largest industrial corporation in the United States in 1971, "buried its history in a mountain of public relations," according to Mr. Sampson.

A spokesman from the London Observer, Mr. Sampson reviewed the archives' 1930-1945 files on ITT for "The Sovereign State of ITT," to be published by Stein and Day.

This "unique source of information" about ITT's wartime activities—on the side of the Allies as well as the Axis powers—raises a basic question for the 93 nations in which ITT operates: 331 subsidiaries and "708 subsidiaries of subsidiaries," Mr. Sampson says: "Can anyone control such a multinational corporation?"

Similar questions were raised in recent hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations on ITT's conduct in Chile.

The key figure in Mr. Sampson's copyrighted account is the late Sothenes Behn, a former colonel in the U.S. Army Signal Corps who founded ITT in 1920 and imparted to it, Mr. Sampson

says, an enduring "chameleon business philosophy—enthusiastically to support the regime, whatever it might be."

Mr. Behn, a native of the Virgin Islands, brought ITT to Germany in 1930, when he formed a holding company, Standard Elektrische-Gesellschaft. He later bought another firm, Lorenz.

In a small news item on Aug. 4, 1933, The New York Times reported that Germany's new chancellor, Adolf Hitler, had for the first time received a delegation of American businessmen. It consisted of Mr. Behn and his representative in Germany, Henry Mann.

Mr. Behn obtained the names of "reliable men acceptable to the Nazis who could join the boards of ITT's German companies," Mr. Sampson says. He names one of these as banker Kurt Von Schroeder, later a general in the German SS "and the crucial channel of funds into Hitler's Gestapo."

Armament Contracts

Quickly, Mr. Sampson says, Mr. Von Schroeder won "massive new contracts for armaments for SEG and Lorenz. Mr. Behn, through Von Schroeder, was soon able to get special treatment from the Nazis."

Mr. Behn's "other important Nazi ally" was Gerhard Alois Westrick, whose law firm represented several American firms in Germany and who also became a director of SEG and Lorenz.

Drawing on the archives' records, including transcripts of Mr. Behn's wartime phone conversations, Mr. Sampson reports such subsequent developments as these:

● Soon after meetings between Mr. Behn and Luftwaffe chief Hermann Goering, "ITT did Goering an important service." In 1938, in "a remarkable diversification for an electrical company," Lorenz acquired 28 percent of Pocke-Wulf, but never exercised its option of transferring profits from the company out of Germany to ITT in the United States.

● By September, 1939, when the Nazis invaded Poland, SEG and Lorenz, now effectively run by Mr. Westrick, controlled ITT's subsidiaries in Austria, Hungary and Switzerland. These, thanks to Mr. Von Schroeder's intervention, became "the first foreign companies declared by the Reich to be German," and thus exempt from Nazi confiscation.

● In the spring of 1940, Mr. Westrick came to New York to urge American businessmen to cut off supplies to Britain. A few months later, it became known that Mr. Westrick, although Mr. Behn arranged his visit and ITT paid for it, was "the personal emissary" of the Nazi foreign minister, who was "acting under Hitler's instructions."

● After the United States entered the war, the Swiss ITT factory "continued to collaborate fully with the Nazis at a time when its Swiss-owned rival, Balzer, refused to make equipment for Germany; and in Spain the ITT company provided Germany with raw materials," and made equipment "apparently for the German Army."



Firemen and police clear away wreckage after explosion in El Paso tenement house.

More Gas Leaks Feared Where Texas Blast Killed Seven

EL PASO, Texas, April 23 (AP).—Authorities today searched for gas leaks in streets around a building complex where a natural-gas explosion ripped apart seven apartments yesterday, causing seven deaths and the hospitalization of eight persons.

Residents reportedly had complained to the manager of the complex that they smelled gas Saturday, but Fire Marshal Joe Wilson said that "nothing was done about it."

He said the woman manager told him that she had noticed gas odors in the area for two years. Neither the Fire Department nor the gas company had been notified, the marshal said.

Firemen attributed the explosion to a natural-gas leak in a street section on which repairs had been made. They said that yesterday, after the explosion, gas was seeping through a street as

far as 100 feet from the building complex. The area is a half-mile east of downtown El Paso.

The blast turned seven of the apartments in the L-shaped complex into five-foot-deep piles of concrete and brick debris.

Firemen said that many of the victims were found in or near their beds after the 6:30 a.m. explosion.

In Critical Condition

One of the eight hospitalized persons was reported in critical condition today, and another's condition was listed as poor. Two were in serious condition and the four others were listed as fair.

Late yesterday, about 50 miles east of El Paso, firemen from three communities brought under control a brush fire ignited earlier in the day when about 40 cars of a 104-car freight train derailed and flammable cargoes in 20 of them burst into flame.

No casualties were reported in the incident.

The flames from the derailed train, said a rough section of rails may have caused some cars' flammable contents to ignite or may have caused a derailment which then led to the burning of the cargoes.

A railroad spokesman said the freight cars carried diesel fuel, liquid latex, alcohol and other dangerous liquids in addition to some unidentified chemicals.

Firemen from the Army's Fort Bliss and from the towns of Sierra Blanca and Fabens battled two fires.

Transfer to Desk Jobs Urged

Hearing Loss Found in 50% of Combat GIs

By Harry Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 23.—About 50 percent of the professional combat soldiers in the Army have permanently damaged hearing and should be transferred to desk jobs or other quiet work.

This is the finding of a study conducted by the Army's Medical Research and Development Command to learn the extent to which noisy weapons, vehicles and helicopters are causing permanent hearing losses in GIs.

Deeply concerned by the survey's finding, the Army's chief of staff has ordered base and unit commanders around the world to launch hearing conservation programs at once. For the first time, commanders have been ordered to "enforce the mandatory wearing of hearing protective devices by all personnel exposed to high-level noise."

If the findings of the survey accurately apply to all 336,888 men in the service as of Jan. 1—and Army medical officers believe that they do—noise-induced hearing loss would rank as the No. 1 health hazard in the Army.

In 1971, the Veterans Administration estimated that 20 percent of all veterans being discharged from the Army were entering claims for hearing loss.

In combat, such a disability could be fatal.

Listening for Enemy

"When you are in combat, you are listening constantly to the sounds of everything about you, seeking evidence of the enemy," Col. Harry W. McCurdy, the study director, said in an interview.

The sounds you might like to hear would be the slosh of a canteen, water lapping against a canoe, a man crawling quietly through grass, loose cartridges in a pocket.

"These are exactly the kinds of sounds that men with the kinds of hearing losses we have detected may not be able to hear," Col. McCurdy's survey was conducted during the fall of 1971 on nearly 3,000 individuals from different military occupations and with differing lengths of time in service.

The results:

● Twenty-three percent of the infantrymen with more than 10 years' service, 29.5 percent of the artillerymen and 40.9 percent of the armored branch have per-

manent hearing losses serious enough to require duty limitations, meaning that they are unable to perform efficiently at their present jobs and should be given quieter work.

● Of soldiers with 10 or more years of service, 4 percent of the infantrymen, 3.2 percent of the artillerymen and 2.3 percent of the armored branch do not meet even minimum standards for hearing and should be discharged.

● 42.1 percent of the individuals in the Command and General Staff College already have suffered substantial hearing losses due to exposure to weapons and vehicular noises.

"The hearing ability of almost half of these officers was poor enough to conceivably affect their ability to communicate effectively," the report stated.

Dangerous Weapons

Studies conducted by the Army's Environmental Hygiene Agency at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., have revealed that the sounds of practically every weapon in the arsenal on up exceed the 140-decibel danger levels for sudden impulse noises.

In addition, all the helicopters and nearly all Army vehicles are noisier than the 85-decibel safety limit for an eight-hour exposure.

Yet, traditionally, according to Col. McCurdy, men exposed to these very loud noises have never worn protective equipment.

Col. McCurdy, an ear, nose and throat specialist, is a consultant to Lt. Gen. Hal B. Jennings, surgeon-general of the Army. He also is chief of otolaryngology in Walter Reed Army Medical Center here.

New Zealand Aide To Urge French To Drop A-Tests

PARIS, April 23 (Reuters).—New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt arrived here today on a seemingly hopeless mission to make France cancel its nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

He said that his country would seek a World Court injunction to halt the tests if the French government did not back down. But he stopped short of threatening a break in diplomatic relations.

Mr. Watt's weeklong visit follows an unsuccessful mission here last week by Australian Attorney General Lionel Murphy, who failed to deter the French from going ahead with their test series planned for early summer.

Asked whether he held out any hopes for his own efforts, Mr. Watt told an airport press conference: "I wouldn't be here if I was not hopeful of success. We have a slightly different approach from the Australians," he added.

The New Zealand official is scheduled to see Foreign Minister Michel Jobert and Defense Minister Robert Galley for talks on Wednesday and Friday. He also hopes to see President Georges Pompidou.

New Envoy in Peking

PEKING, April 23 (Reuters).—Australia's first ambassador to China, Stephen Fitzgerald, arrived here last night to take up official residence in Peking.

Karamanlis Breaks Silence

Ex-Premier Asks Greek Colonels to Resign

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 23 (NTT).—Constantine Karamanlis, a former premier of Greece, broke a long silence today to call on the Greek government to resign and bring back King Constantine, who is in exile in Rome. He also criticized the United States position on the army-backed dictatorship in Greece.

In a statement circulated here and in Paris, his home for the last 10 years, Mr. Karamanlis said that, with the king's return, power should be handed over to an "experienced and strong government" that would lead the way to democracy. The new transitional rulers, he said, should be given "extraordinary powers for a limited period," after which Greeks should have the chance to "freely decide their own future."

The king, whose relations with Mr. Karamanlis have been strained in the past, went to Rome with his family in December, 1967, after the collapse of his counter-coup against the present regime.

The former premier, who led Greece for eight years until 1963, is considered to have great influence in Athens because he is generally viewed by Greeks, as well as by some American officials, as one who could play an important future role in the country's political life.

Political Base Eroded

Greeks opposed to the army-backed regime, which recently marked the sixth anniversary of its coup, see Mr. Karamanlis as a leader who would have their support, at least for the interim between military rule and democracy. His long silence, however, has eroded his political base.

He told friends, however, that he hoped that his statement today would touch off some form of reaction within Greece. According to his supporters, he also would like to keep the "dictatorship" issue alive in official councils in Washington.

The statement provoked a sharp reaction in Athens, where Greek authorities confiscated copies of the one newspaper that published it in full. Officials also threatened to bring legal proceedings against the newspaper, Vradyni, for violating the country's press law.

In attacking the regime, Mr. Karamanlis charged that it has disrupted the armed forces, damaged the economy, oppressed the people and the press, engaged in "unprecedented brutality" against protesting students, and

conducted a campaign of deceit with unfulfilled pledges to bring back democracy.

Whoever the Greek rulers talk of democracy, he said, they refer to plans that would leave themselves in a position to "continuously dictate the fate of the Greek people." Such declarations, he said, represent a "mixture of ignorance and harshness which can provoke the indignation of even the most backward people."

"The government cannot fake elections without running the risk of widespread bloodshed in our land," he continued. "If the government proceeds on that course, nobody—whether in Greece or abroad—will recognize the results. Thus the present illegitimate situation will continue, but under conditions even worse for the government."

Mr. Karamanlis, who was visited 18 months ago by the U.S. ambassador to Greece, Henry J. Tasca, also referred to Washington's "contradictory policy" in its relations with Athens.

"Even if the American administration does not actively cooperate in the deceit being practiced against the Greek people,"

he said, "it obviously chooses to be the victim of a deceit practiced against itself, so as to be able to justify its contradictory policy."

The reference apparently was to what regime opponents cite as the wide gap between Washington's words and deeds. On the one hand, they say, Washington prods the regime to return to democracy. And yet, they argue, the administration has provided the means to keep the former colonels in power.

The Karamanlis statement was issued three days after George Papadopoulos, Greece's regent and premier, hailed the sixth anniversary of the military coup and promised to restore "political life" as soon as all the nation's problems were solved. He did not say when that would be.

Ukraine Moves To Purge Party Of Nationalism

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters).—The survival of nationalism in the Ukraine—the second largest republic of the Soviet Union—coupled with serious violations of party discipline, incompetence and weak ideological work—have been reported here.

The charges were made in a report to a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist party Saturday by the new first secretary, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, who took over the post in September with a mandate to purge the republic of nationalism.

Pravda of the Ukraine, the Communist daily in Kiev, reported in which he disclosed last week that key officials had been dismissed or reprimanded for serious failures in the selection and recruitment of party men for key posts in the economy, administration and party organs.

Mr. Shcherbitsky said that violations of party and state discipline had occurred in several districts of the Ukraine and that some sections of provincial party organizations were "littered with incompetents and swindlers."

"People incapable of fulfilling their responsibilities occupied posts of directors and managers of factories or trusts," he said. "At the same time, active and able younger men were not promoted. . . . There are examples of botched work and patronage, of brawling and of too many yes-men. . . ."

East German Guards Halt Border Escape

HELMSTEDT, West Germany, April 23 (Reuters).—West German border police said that East German frontier guards opened fire on a truck as it tried to rush through a border fence into the West Saturday.

They said that the vehicle was traveling at high speed and overturned at the East German border crossing at Marlenborn, across from this Lower Saxony town.

West German border police said that one person, possibly wounded by gunfire, later was carried from the truck on a stretcher. The East German crossing was closed to traffic in both directions for several hours.

Congressmen Planning to Attend Testimonial Dinner for Hoffa

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—James R. Hoffa, former Teamsters Union president who went to jail in 1967, will return to Washington this week to be honored at a \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner sponsored by a prison-reform group.

President Nixon, who commuted Hoffa's 13-year sentence, turned down an invitation. So did Hoffa's successor and longtime friend Frank Fitzsimmons.

But a number of congressmen and legislative aides are expected among the more than 1,000 persons invited to the dinner Saturday night at the Shoreham Hotel.

The National Association for Justice, a local group composed of inmates, ex-inmates and employers who hire ex-convicts, said the proceeds will be used to establish a nationwide prisoner assistance program.

Since his release from jail in December, 1971, Hoffa has been touring the country advocating prison reform and describing his own experiences at Lewisburg, Pa.

"He's a real humanitarian," said C. Edward Lawanson, an ex-convict who is director of NAJ.

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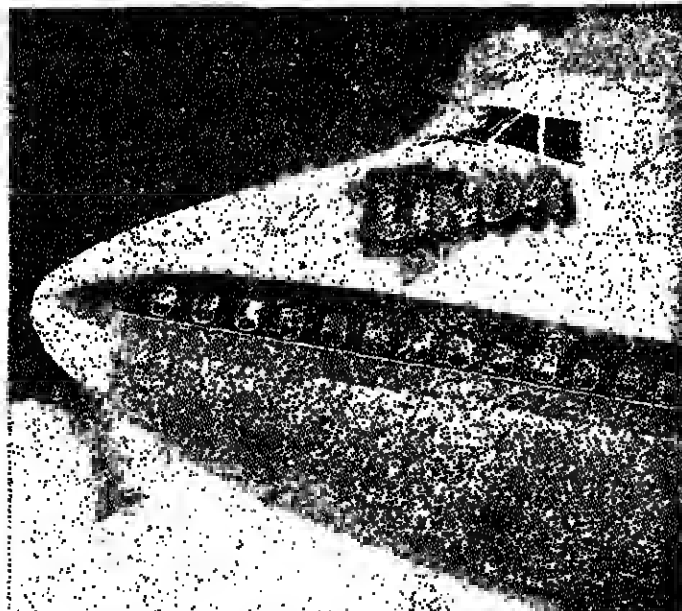
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The Story Behind a POW's Divorce

By Peter Arnett

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—For the nearly eight years he was held captive in the Hanoi Hilton prisoner-of-war camp, U.S. Navy Commander Raymond A. Vohden prayed for the moment when he would finally be reunited with his wife and two children.

This week he will file for divorce. Cmdr. Vohden—the fourth American pilot shot down over North Vietnam—says he wants to tell the story of his descent from happy family man to bitter divorce-seeker because it might help other former POWs adjust to the realities of coming home.

"I've been through an emotional wringer since I got back," he said in his lawyer's office in Memphis as he put the final touches to the divorce petition. "I hope this will clear the air at last."

On the table were letters to his wife from other men, bar

hills, canceled checks and other paraphernalia to back his request to the circuit court in Memphis to end his 13-year-long marriage with Bonnie Jean Vohden.

His wife said in a telephone interview, "I won't contest the divorce. He was away for so long I made the best of life without him. I could not live in a vacuum. When he came home I found it impossible to turn back to what I was before he left."

Public Eye

Both of the Vohdens have been in the public eye. Mrs. Vohden was active in campaigns to bring the POWs home and once made a public trip to Europe to pressure North Vietnamese embassies.

The day her husband was released she talked to him by telephone at Clark Air Base and later told reporters, "He sounded as mean as ever."

Cmdr. Vohden, 42, was the first American POW to pass into

American hands in the initial release ceremony in Hanoi Feb. 12. Pictures of him on crutches leaving the first hospital plane at Clark Air Base were on the front pages of many American newspapers.

Cmdr. Vohden gave a press conference in Memphis but remained silent about his marriage problems. As he told the story of his collapsing marriage, the gaunt-faced pilot was sometimes near tears. He said apologetically, "In prison I could take the physical pain. I lived eight years on crutches because I broke my right lower leg in two places when I bailed out."

"I was tortured like the other POWs, and I found I could stand that. But the emotional toll of the past few weeks has been hard to pass. You build up a lot of love in eight years of dreams from a prison cell. Then comes the reality," Cmdr. Vohden said. Many other POWs are having

to face up to the same emotional realities, Cmdr. Vohden declared. "Four of my close friends I shared calls with are facing major difficulties," he said.

Cmdr. Vohden said that the wives "seem to have similar behavioral patterns. They admit to relationships with other men that we regard as misconduct but which they see as the inevitable consequence of a long separation. And they blame us for getting captured and staying away so long; that we chose the military over them," he said.

Cmdr. Vohden said that he didn't even know he had a marriage problem until one morning last November when a POW came into his cell in the Hanoi Hilton and said, "Ray, I've got some bad news for you."

The bad news was a clipping from the U.S. military newspaper, Stars and Stripes, tacked up on the bulletin board by the guards. "Every word of it is still imprinted on my brain," Cmdr. Vohden said. "The headline read 'POW's Wife Seeks Divorce.' It was my wife, and she had filed in Arkansas where more than three years of separation constitutes desertion."

Cmdr. Vohden had then been seven years in a prison camp. Cmdr. Vohden said that the average of four letters he had received each year never mentioned marital trouble. "Over there, family love was something tangible you could grasp at to fantasize upon. I decided that the clipping was a propaganda play."

"My ankle was crippled and I couldn't kneel, but each night I lay on my straw mat under my mosquito net and told God that if my wife was waiting for me when I got out I would worship him thankfully every Sunday that I was alive," Cmdr. Vohden said.

The Vohdens had married in Memphis when he was a 29-year-old Navy flier based at the Memphis Naval Air Station. Mrs. Vohden was a secretary eight years younger, and he loved her for a lot of reasons," Cmdr. Vohden said.

They had two children, Raymond Jr., 11, and a daughter, Conny, 10. Cmdr. Vohden said that during the last few months in prison he became "totally preoccupied" with the fate of his marriage. Eventually the prisoner releases began.

At the release ceremony Cmdr. Vohden started looking for familiar faces to learn the truth. On the plane out of Hanoi, he asked the Pentagon POW specialist, Dr. Roger Shields, but he claimed he knew nothing.

His doctor at Clark Air Force Base Hospital pleaded ignorance, and so did his parents in New Jersey, whom he telephoned. "Everyone was giving me the runaround," Cmdr. Vohden recalled. "They seemed to think we were maladjusted, emotional half-wits."

Finally Cmdr. Vohden met his escort officer, who gave him an official Navy letter quoting a former wife who said she had withdrawn the divorce petition. "But I was not happy," Cmdr. Vohden said. "Where was the love letter? Where were the pictures of the kids? But at least she was not divorced, and hope springs eternal."

The Truth

Later that evening, Cmdr. Vohden phoned his wife and demanded to know the truth. "She finally told me there was another man, but she came and talked to me. And from then on I did everything in my power to be on the first plane home out of Clark."

Mrs. Vohden said in a telephone interview that she had met another man, but that at the time of her husband's return she thought it might still be possible to return to him as a wife.

Cmdr. Vohden said he arrived back at Memphis late on a cold night. "There were admirals and congressmen present. But I didn't make an arrival statement even though I was the senior man on the plane."

"My wife and two children were waiting in a limousine. Bonnie Jean was in the back seat with my son. I gave her a hug and a kiss, but her reaction was cool. It was not like she was there waiting for me."

But Cmdr. Vohden said his moment of reunion was not lost. "My daughter Conny popped up from the front seat and said 'Daddy' and embraced me. I cried with joy and whenever I recall that moment I still cry," said Cmdr. Vohden, dabbing at his eyes.

Cmdr. Vohden and his wife sat on the edge of their bed till daylight, talking. "She told me about the other man and I said I could forgive and forget," Cmdr. Vohden recalled. "She said that there was nothing to forgive and I asked her, 'Is this what the sexual revolution means? Has the world changed that much since I have been away?'"

After five nights of sleeping in separate rooms, Cmdr. Vohden said that he decided to live at the hospital on the Memphis Naval Air Station. "This was an emotional period for me," he recalled.



Cmdr. Vohden, left, arrives in Philippines.

"I thought I was too old for her."

Then he added: "But if there is one thing you learn over there, you learn patience and understanding. I kept in touch with Bonnie Jean and the kids and I kept hoping."

But finally Cmdr. Vohden said, he realized it would be better to let his wife go and they agreed she could again file for divorce in Arkansas and that he would not contest it.

"But then something happened," he said. "I stayed with the kids the night she went to Arkansas to establish residency. I was going through her things in her bedroom, looking for old mementos. And I came across some pictures of her with other men, some letters and canceled checks and the bitterness rose in me."

That Sunday he went to church with his children "and as I prayed with God I made in prayer, and how He had forsaken me. When I saw my wife again, I confronted her and offered to meet her halfway. If she would give up her man I would take her back."

"Terrible Things" "I yelled at her some terrible things. The intellectual in me was saying don't do it, the emotional was saying go ahead," Cmdr. Vohden said.

Mrs. Vohden said in the telephone interview, "Ray did offer to take me back if I gave up my man. But at the present time I am in no position to do it. It takes longer than just a few weeks to change your emotions. Ray at first said he would give me three years, five years to change."

Ten minutes after his outburst that Sunday, Cmdr. Vohden said, he apologized to his wife. "But I

know now that outburst was a turning point in our relationship. It was a termination of indecision."

"I had lived with hopes and fears for my marriage from the time I read the clipping on the Hanoi Hilton bulletin board. Now I had let it all out. After what I said, my wife would never take me back, and my own love for her was passing," Cmdr. Vohden said.

But as his love died, his determination grew to seek a divorce himself. "I want my house, I could never stand another man living in my house," he said. Mrs. Vohden said that she wanted to keep the children, Cmdr. Vohden said, "I'm still considering that."

New Life

Now that he has finally made up his mind as to his course of action, Cmdr. Vohden is thinking of the new life he must carve for himself. When he hit the soil of North Vietnam that afternoon of April 2, 1968, after he had bailed out of his A-4 Skyhawk bomber, Cmdr. Vohden broke his right tibia in two places. Now he hobbles around with his ankle in a steel brace but doctors say he will walk again eventually.

He says that he will find another girl to marry "because I don't want to live through too many more Christmases when there are no kids playing around a Christmas tree."

But in the meantime, Cmdr. Vohden keeps pretty much to himself. Mrs. Vohden said that she plans to marry the man who replaced her husband in her affections when the divorce goes through. Cmdr. Vohden has already had the papers prepared and will file them as soon as arrangements are made with his wife's lawyers. He expects that to be within a day or two.

Around the London Galleries

Jephah de Villiers, Jason Biggs Studios, 71 Abingdon Road, London, W 8, to April 29.

This is the best show to date of De Villiers's sculptures and related drawings and collages. Some five years ago, he set himself the lifelong task of working through creation in all its stages, parallel to the creation of the universe itself. This endeavor has now reached the inset and human embryonic stages, and incorporates also many aspects of the mother goddess. Appropriate electronic music, composed by the artist and a colleague, Arnoldo Baeca, sets the scene for this finely organized exhibition.

Alan Davis, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London, W 1, to April 29. Davis is a musician as well as a painter, whose work in one art seems always to parallel that in the other. As he has progressed from classical through avant-garde jazz to his present position of the three colleagues gave a recital of spontaneous music at the gallery this week.

John Berry/Mauro Kunst, Grabowski Gallery, 24 Sloane Ave., London, SW 3, to May 5. Both these men are of a contemporary breed of artist/designer/technician who bring a great variety of experiences (Berry: Royal Navy, ceramic designer, architectural designer; Kunst: architect in his native Argentina, graphic designer, metal sculptor) to the making of their two-dimensional pictures and three-dimensional objects. It is exciting to find style, craftsmanship and wit combining to make art objects of the first order.

Figurative Jewelry, Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton St., London, W 1, to May 5. Working in the traditional materials of gold and silver, but with the addition of acrylics, steel, plastics and other substances not usually associated with jewelry, these four young artists—Rita Greer, Catherine Mannheim, Gail Linkin Johnson and Gundula Trean—now over 30, present an enchanting collection of "applied" sculpture.

John Christopher/Bernard Leach, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 Kings Road, London, SW 3, to April 28. First encouraged to paint by Jean Dubuffet, Christopher now makes Klee-like, slightly fantastic, small figurines of the buildings and streets of Greenwich, where he now lives. He has kept his unburied and personal course, undeterred by changes in public taste and fashion. So also has Bernard Leach, the veteran English ceramist, who works serenely away creating new forms and colors in the Oriental tradition, of which he is a master.

David Tindle, The Piccadilly Gallery, 16a Cork St., London, W1, to April 28. Tindle is one of those English painters who pursues his personal unhurried way painting figurines, which almost always

include a mirror, a window or some other reflective component. This exhibition, with many works in tempera, is more colorful than the last; on the other hand, the introduction of more color seems to have led to a lack of tension in the paintings, which negates some of their power.

FRANCE

The Japanese Invasion Of the Paris Fashion Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 23 (NET)—Paris fashion is picking up a strong Japanese accent.

It started two years ago with Kenzo Takada (Jap's designer), who is now regarded as one of the most brilliant talents in town. This season, Issey Miyake, whose clothes are made by Mendes, showed that he, too, could give Paris a run for its money. New Japanese names keep cropping up all the time, the latest one being Kinji Hashimoto, whose exceedingly polite invitation (printed on rice paper) to see his collection explains that he wants to adapt Japanese "happy" coats, as he is calling them in France, to Western taste.

Now, the Japanese are trying to break into the retail market. Next spring, a Japanese department store, Daimaru, will open a branch at Fort Maitland. But within the last year, Suzuya, a large-scale chain store specializing in women's garments, has opened two Paris branches, both in choice locations—one in Les Champs—the new 8th Arrondissement, arcade—the second at 163 Boulevard Saint-Germain.

Of the two, the Saint-Germain store is the better decorated—with black lacquer settees topped with straw pillows, soft Japanese music and a way of hanging clothes around as if they were butterflies.

Atmosphere

As director Hiroao Shirai said: "We want to sell atmosphere as well."

Mr. Shirai is a young, bespectacled man in a gray flannel suit, modish prune-colored tie and turtleneck. He spent two years at New York University's business school, Suzuya, he explained, is a large company, with 24 stores in Japan, 1,300 employees and annual sales of \$45.4 million. The target is Europe, where the firm plans to open 10 stores within the next 10 years.

The reason Suzuya started with Paris is "because Paris is, historically, the center of fashion. Now, the Japanese realize that if they want to make it on the world scene, they have to learn the essence, the intangibility of Paris fashion. That is why we keep several designers here all the time to try to understand the backstage scene."

"Not the technique," he added with a wan smile. "That, we know."

"Besides," he added, "in order to survive, any business, be it electronics or publishing, must become international. Fashion is in the same fix. Look at what happened to the American fashion industry. American manufacturers ran into trouble in the '60s because they tried to live on their local market."

"Because Japan is under American influence, there is a danger of falling into the same patterns. This means that, after six or seven years, Japanese business might face a similar crisis. Where, as if they go ahead now and



A Suzuya design.

branch out on an international level, they might escape that crisis."

So far, Suzuya's contributions to Paris fashion are fabrics, typically rustic cottons used in Japan for kimonos and pillows, and delicate, cotton-candy colors. Maybe because they employ so many designers (50 in Japan), there is no one strong silhouette, but rather charming blouses and pieces, mostly inspired by junior fashions. Their soft-sell approach, which has its comfortable side, has some way to go yet and comes close to being just footloose.

But ambitions they have. As the company's bubbly, 10-page press release explains, Suzuya looks forward with confidence to the day in the near future when the film is set in the "cosmopolitan" of Paris fashion, not only in terms of sales of original Suzuya creations but also including international merchandising of the Suzuya name in Paris.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—This is how the critics rate new films in New York:

"How Tasty was My Little Frenchman?" happens to be about eating a Frenchman—although that's not all. Roger Greenspan writes in "The Times." The film is set in the "cosmopolitan" of Paris fashion, not only in terms of sales of original Suzuya creations but also including international merchandising of the Suzuya name in Paris.

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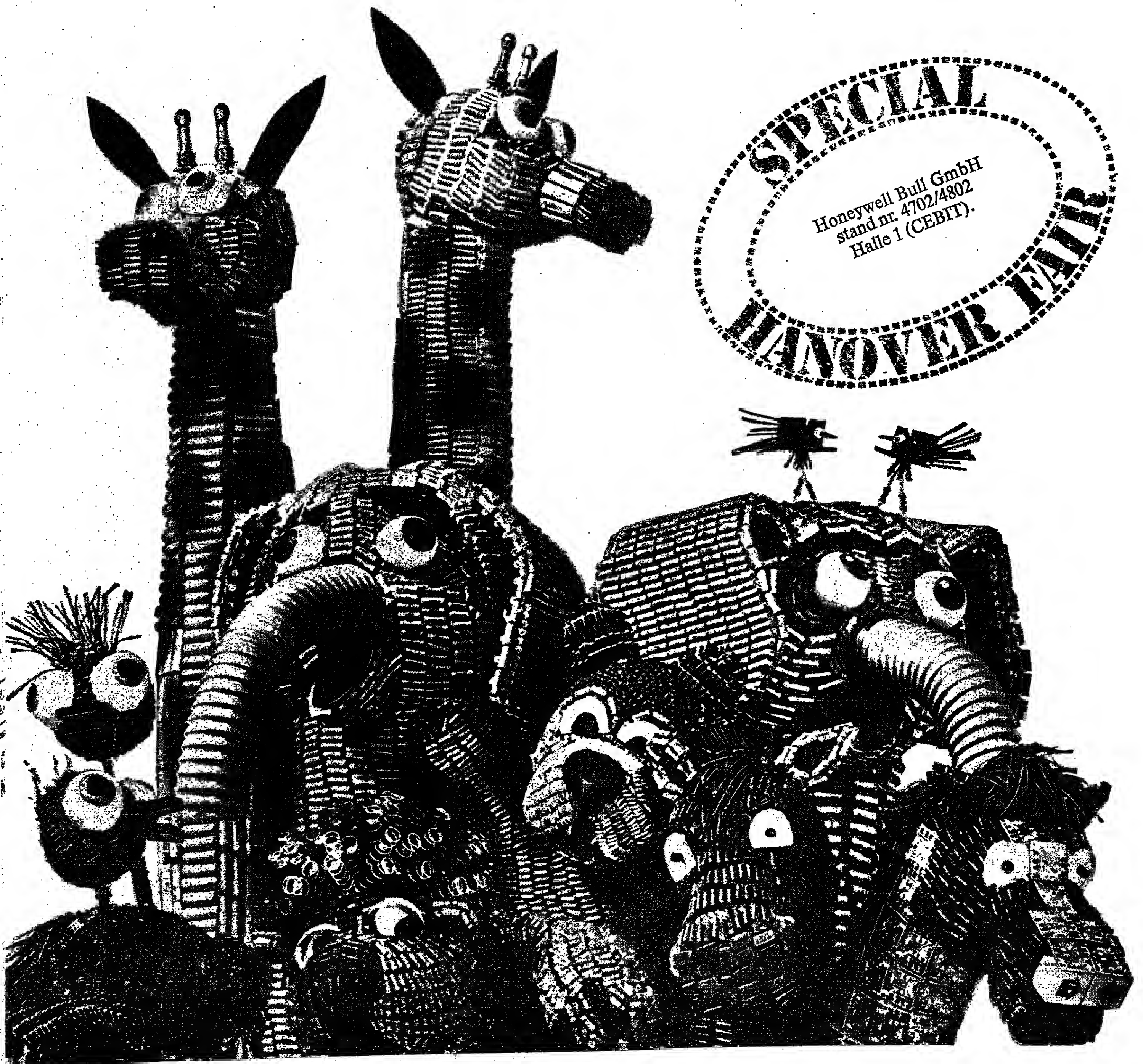
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fast Growth Expected
in World Trade Level

By Victor Lusinski

GENEVA, April 23 (NYT).—The outlook for a fast growth in the volume of world trade this year is "very good," the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe said today.

The commission's researchers believe that American manufacturers of investment goods should regularly benefit from an upsurge in Western European demand.

Western Europe's output expanded a moderate 3.6 percent in 1972, the UN experts said in its annual survey of European economic developments.

However, the quickening pace of expansion that was noted at the end of the year should continue, the commission said, putting the 1973 growth rate above 5 percent.

Oil Producers
Receive Offer
in Price Rise

GENEVA, April 23 (UPI).—Oil companies today gave replies to Arab petroleum producers demanding a 10 percent rise in oil prices.

The replies were a closely-held secret and neither confirmed nor producing officials comment. But oil experts said that no matter how much prices rise, the increase will be used on the consumer.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), 11 member countries produce 85 percent of the world's oil, its demand for the price rise in the first round of talks held April 13.

The replies were given at a brief meeting to OPEC's headquarters here. "OPEC said it wanted the price to make up for the 'billions' of dollars it was losing because of 10 percent dollar devaluation," the experts added.

The companies which buy oil pay in dollars and the price per barrel is intricately tied to the fluctuations of the dollar and the currencies of the nine major currencies.

Experts said OPEC is seeking an increase of between 10 and 15 percent and the companies offered 9 percent.

EC secretary-general Alexander Haferkamp said he had no comment on the talks today. "I will tell you what tomorrow," he said.

EC put a news blackout on talks, refusing to allow pictures to be taken of the delegates requesting newsmen not to question.

The organization did not say along the talks would last, companies negotiating team, led by John W.R. Sutcliffe of Shell Petroleum, booked into a hotel for one week.

EC members are Abu Dhabi, Indonesia, Nigeria, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Qatar, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

Belgian Economy
Gained Vigor

BRUSSELS, April 23 (Reuters).—A report on the performance of the Belgian economy for the first quarter of this year published by the Economic Ministry forecasts vigorous economic activity for the year.

There was also a fall in unemployment larger than "generally expected" between January and April, the report said.

Industrial production picked up in February after a sharp fall because of the general strike in January. Production was 6.6 percent higher than in December, 1972.

The consumer price index, which had risen steadily by a point a month for several months, rose by only 0.24 percent in March, the report said.

ENEL

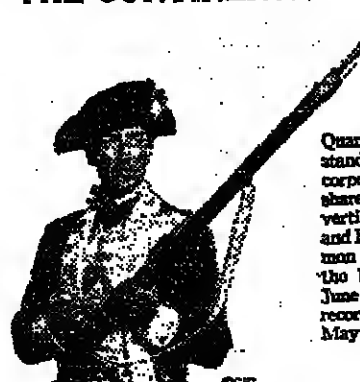
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Geoffrey Dancy
 Vice President & Secretary

Japan-Soviet Coal Pact Reported

Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle that Japan will extend a certain amount of credits for the development of Russia's southern Yakutsk and Kuznetsk coalfields and Japan will buy some 10 million tons of strong coking coal from the fields, Kyodo news service reports.

Kyodo describes the accord as the first Japan-Soviet agreement for the development of natural resources in Siberia. Kyodo says the Russians asked \$500 million in Japanese credits to cover one-sixth of the total cost of developing the two coalfields for the proposed coal exports to Japan. With the credits, the Soviet Union plans to buy equipment from Japan, Kyodo adds.

Mitsubishi Firms Buy Shell Stock

Mitsubishi Bank says four Mitsubishi firms have acquired a total of 140,000 shares of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of Amsterdam through European stock markets.

The four firms are Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsubishi Petroleum Co., Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance and Mitsubishi Bank. The bank says some Japanese securities firms also purchased Shell group stock.

Wall St. Firms Eye Partial Merger

Dupont, Glaxo, Farnham and Walston & Co. are exploring the prospect of consolidating the two major securities houses under a holding company that would be controlled by the interests of H. Ross Perot, the Dallas computer millionaire.

Each firm would operate its 100-branch sales network separately and maintain its corporate identity, under the concept being studied. However, the would merge such key sectors as customer ac-

counting, securities and data processing, advertising, promotion and, possibly, investment banking and underwriting.

The merged sectors would be operated for the two firms by the parent holding company, in which the Perot group would have at least a 50 percent interest. The Perot interests already have a major stake in both privately held firms, and own just short of 100 percent of Dupont.

Litton Introduces Minicomputer

Litton Industries reports that a business minicomputer with internal memory capacity up to five times larger than any other system of its size and price range has been introduced by its A2S division.

Called the A2S 1251, the system offers small and medium-sized businesses and accounting firms the ability to activate by simple keyboard routine a large number of internally stored programs. Litton says the A2S 1251 is priced at less than \$27,000.

Petrofina's Capital Spending Plans

Petrofina plans capital spending of 10 billion francs in 1973, almost the same as in 1972. About 45 percent of this amount is to be spent on exploration and production facilities, the company says in its annual report.

Petrofina says monetary instability tended to reduce investment, which were otherwise necessary to meet rising demand in all sectors. Profitability was not sufficient to generate additional internal funds. The company termed its previously reported 5.5 percent gain in consolidated net income to 3,088 billion francs as "satisfactory," taking into account the state of the world economy and conditions in the petroleum industry.

After Clash of Soviet Interests

Steel Complex Set for Europe, Not Asia

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 23 (NYT).—A clash of regional interests between the European and Asian parts of the Soviet Union over the location of the nation's next big steel-making complex appears to have been resolved in favor of European Russia after a long controversy.

The government newspaper Izvestia disclosed last week that

design engineering work had begun on the ambitious industrial project, the first Soviet steel plant in two decades, to be built in a vast iron-bearing region known as the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, in Central Russia.

Construction is expected to start under the next five-year plan (1976-80).

Advocates of more rapid Siberian development, including some officials in the powerful State Planning Committee, had urged an Asian location for the steel complex on the ground that Siberia has more abundant and cheaper energy, water and land resources that would outweigh a scarcity of manpower, higher labor and construction costs, and the long haul of Kurk ore.

The pro-European camp seems to have won out by arguing that among the projects of a Soviet economic integration program made public in 1970. However, arguments over the site have delayed construction.

The rival locations for the new steel plant were Stary Oskol, a town of 50,000 in Central Russia, and the Barnaul area of southern Siberia, 2,000 miles away.

The village of Zarskaya has been mentioned as a suitable site for major industrial development.

First Stage Is Planned

The government newspaper Izvestia, in reporting the start of design on the Stary Oskol site, said the first stage of the steel mill would consist of coke-chemical installations, oxygen converters for steel-making, and blast furnaces for the production of pig iron, an intermediate product in the process of converting iron ore into steel.

Iron ore for the mill will be mined locally and coking coal will be shipped over a distance of 2,000 miles from the Kuznetsk Basin in southern Siberia.

Water supplies, now admittedly limited, are to be expanded through the construction of a 60-mile canal from the Don River to the Oskol River, on which Stary Oskol stands.

Stary Oskol means "Old Oskol." A large power station and related industries are also to be part of the steel complex.

The controversy over the complex is part of a continuing tug-of-war for scarce investment capital between European Russia and resource-rich Siberia, whose development has been handicapped by an acute labor shortage.

Even in this centrally planned economy, regional interests frequently clash in fighting for greater allocation of the investment ruble. Arguments are usually presented behind the scenes, but in the case of the steel project, both sides openly vied for the plant site by presenting their calculations in technical journals.

Lengthy Float
Predicted by
Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, April 23 (Reuters).—The floating of several European currencies against the dollar will probably continue until the U.S. balance of payments approaches permanent equilibrium and the latent weakness of the dollar is thereby cured, the Bundesbank said today.

The bank noted in its annual report that the favorable effects of U.S. currency parity changes on U.S. competitiveness abroad will only really be felt from 1974 onward.

As a result of parity changes since December, 1971, the currencies of the leading industrial nations have been revalued against the dollar by around 18 percent on average, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank said the maintenance of exchange rate stability among members currently participating in the joint float against the dollar should present few problems, as long as the membership is not enlarged.

It warned, however, that the entry of Italy and Britain into the scheme would heighten the risk of exchange rate imbalance, and noted that their original exclusion was in the interests of all concerned.

The bank also warned that the West German economy is again entering a period of overheating after only one year of its current expansionary phase.

The bank said that demand has recently grown much faster than production capacity, which is expected to grow by at most 4 1/2 percent this year, the same as in 1972.

The Bundesbank pointed out that even at the start of the present upswing a year ago the margin of spare capacity allowed very little room for further growth.

Further Rise
Seen in U.S.
Interest RatesAs Fed Acts to Curb
The Booming Economy

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—More increases in short-term interest rates lie ahead, increases encouraged by federal money managers in their campaign to restrain a booming economy without preventing small borrowers from obtaining credit.

This is the view of most market analysts following the introduction last week of the new dual prime rate mechanism—one rate base for large corporations, another, less sensitive one, for small businesses—and Friday's quarter-point advance in the Federal Reserve discount rate to 5 3/4 percent.

Specialists predict that the higher prime rate made possible by the dual structure will encourage companies to reduce bank borrowings and return to the open market.

This would probably be felt first in commercial paper, where corporations sell unsecured notes to each other, ultimately producing what Salomon Brothers last week described as "a substantial escalation in open-market interest rates."

Smith, Barney & Co. declared in its latest comments on corporate bonds that "with money-center banks now free to adjust their prime lending rates upward, investors anticipate further upward pressure on short-term rates."

Argus Research Corp., citing the gloomy inflation data, said it saw "a good chance that in the next two months short-term interest rates will undergo a short-lived spurt."

Fed's New Freedom

The increase in the discount rate underscores the Fed's apparent new freedom—it has been loath to permit rates to rise because of attempts in Congress to bring them under formal control—to let higher rates do their job of rationing a reduced supply of credit.

At 5 3/4 percent it still lags far behind other money rates, such as the principal bank alternative for money federal funds, but the Fed's action carries substantial psychological weight.

Chase Manhattan Bank commented Friday that "the recent zero-growth in the money supply leaves little doubt as to the Fed's intentions."

Fresh Inflation Fears
Hit Wall Street Prices

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—The stock market absorbed an other drubbing today in light trading as the New York Stock Exchange reopened for business after the three-day Easter weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average drifted lower throughout the session and closed down 7.33 at 955.37, its lowest reading of the day. The loss was the biggest for the Dow in nearly three weeks.

Volume totaled a slow 12.58 million shares, down from Thursday's 14.56 million and about par for recent sessions. So far in April turnover has averaged 13.56 million shares a day, down sharply from 17 million daily in the first quarter.

The most nagging problem for Wall Street has been the inability of the Nixon administration to control inflation, and today there were further indications from Washington that some new anti-inflationary tactics might be tried.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told a news conference that the administration was looking into moves on the tax front to slow down the torrid pace of the economy.

Wall Street has been fearful that the administration would be forced to impose highly restrictive measures to halt inflation. "Something on the tax field would be a natural thing to consider," Mr. Stein said.

Before his remarks were carried on newswires, however, the market was already retreating. Even the continuing flow of outstanding earnings reports from numerous corporations was unable to bolster investor sentiment.

Consolidated Foods, for example, reported fiscal third quarter results of 52 cents a share, up from 45 cents, but the stock slid 1 1/2 to 36 3/8. Lubrizol, reporting first-quarter earnings of 35 cents, up from 30 cents, plunged 2 1/8 to 37 3/8.

North American Coal dropped 2 5/8 to 24 3/8. It has reported sharply lower first-quarter earnings, which vice-president-treasurer Robert Hawkotte said were adversely affected by a rash of wildcat strikes at many of its Ohio mines.

However, Mr. Hawkotte pointed out that earnings for the quarter still were the second best in the company's history, the best coming a year ago, when operations were not interrupted by strikes.

Texas Instruments, however, climbed 2 1/2 to 380, and brought to 17 1/2 the gain in the company's stock over the last two sessions.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.7 to 210.0, while declines led advances, 456 against 324. Turnover was 2.69 million shares, compared with 2.88 million last Thursday.

Markets Shut

All European stock exchanges were closed yesterday, Easter Monday.

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Mutual Funds

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